TRADE REVIVED

John Bland

Or a Way Proposed

[illegible]

[illegible]ghen and Preserve the Decayed and [illegible]en Dying Trade of this [illegible] English [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] may be lessened if not totally ta[illegible] to the great content of the *PEOPLE*.

As [illegible] the [illegible] Excise may be [illegible] Nati[illegible] the [illegible] and in[illegible]

[illegible]

Certain [illegible] propounded for the [illegible] side[illegible] [illegible], without prejudice of the people; as also for the payment of all the Souldiers just Arrears, and the Peoples [illegible] Debts.

Set forth by a Well-wisher to [illegible] and its Prosperity.

And for to incourage other men, [illegible] knowledge [illegible] engaged [illegible] work [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ON, Printed by [illegible] *The Hammond* [illegible]

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Epiſtle Dedicatory

To all ſuch and only to ſuch as do really deſire the proſperity of this *Nation* and its *Commerce*

Moſt worthy of all honour,

THis diſcourſe is not publiſhed in expectation of reward or applauſe from any, But meerly to ſtirr up thoſe Grandees which ſit at the Helm of Goverment, to conſider of ſuch means as may ſettle the Trade of this Nation, upon a ſure and laſting foundation.

And if by the enſuing Propoſals exhibited to the view both of thoſe in Authority, and others, in the way to inform them there is any thing Conſiderable declared, or worthy obſervation which may help thereunto it is all that the Author of them deſires.

And when what herein is ſet forth and written ſhall not doe the work, ſo it may incite others endued with a greater Tallent of knowledge to Refine theſe propoſals, and to adviſe exacter wayes for the accompliſhment of that good which here is intended to the Nation, and its even dying Trade, the Propoſer of theſe hath his end, and as a well-wiſher to the publick peace and proſperity of this Nation of England and its Domnions, intreats and begs all perſons intereſſed therein, both in authority or out of authority to do their duties that God may bleſſe us in our endeavours, and deſires, and that we may ſee ſettled the Trade and Commerce of this Nation upon ſuch a glorious and ſure foundation, that it may floriſh and encreaſe ſo long as this Nation of England ſhall endure, never more to be undermined or overthrown by any pollicy or State whatſoever.

Trade

To the judicious Reader.

I ſhall not need to commend to you the Reading of this little tract, the Subject, Matter, and Variety expreſſed in the Title, will undoubtedly engage you to it, (which will not prove a painted Sepulcher) for I am ſure you will not think your pains ill beſtowed after you have peruſed the ſame through; The ſheets are but few in number yet full of many excellent obſervations of much value, which only a publick ſpirit, experienced in forain Countryes and Negotiations, could or would have publiſhed and will be of great conſequence in this juncture of the even dying Trade of this Nation, through the preſent preſſures which by Wars and other inconveniences we lye under. That they ought ſeriouſly to be conſidered of by all perſons endeavouring the weal of England, and its Dominions; But more eſpecially by thoſe that are at the Helm of Government and (ſo therby) in a capacity to eſtabliſh them for the good of the concerned, who are no more nor leſs than the whole body of this Nation both publick and private. First to the publick, in reference to the ſupreme Power and its maintenance, Secondly to every particular perſon in reference to their Trade one with an other.

And althongh I was by Mr. John Bland Merchant, who was the Author of theſe Propoſals, injoyned, at the Printing them, to ſilence his name, and have accordingly deliverd ſundry Books to divers worthy Perſons under a Nonemus, I have conceived it juſt, and indeed my duty to correct the error I then committed.

First in regard of the publick, it not being meet a perſon whoſe knowledge and experience may be ſo uſefull in theſe times

ſhould

ſhould be obſcured, when as by his advice and information ſo great advantages may be made for the common good.

Next to prevent all others from making this work theirs, and challenging to themſelves what they never deſerved, or could have attained unto, but by his ingenious pen.

Laſtly, that the Author may have that eſteem as is juſtly to him due, for his great pains in ſetting ſuch a Pattern and and laying ſo infalliable a foundation, wherupon Englands *dying Trade and Commerſe may be reedified and built, which if ſet up according to the rules preſcribed, aſuredly will make this Nation and People both rich and happy in their Trade, as well abroad as at home. And if by devulging to the world the Author of this work, contrary to his eſpecial command and will, I ſhall by him be blamed. I hope thoſe that receive the advantage and are pleaſed therwith, will joyn with me to beg his pardon, who am,*

Your very humble Servant,
Thomas Holmwood.

A Propoſal to Reſtore Trade,

OR

A way Propoſed for the Reſtoring, Increaſing, and Preſerving, the decayed Trade of this Nation of England *and its Dominions, Stated under ſeveral heads, and Preſented to the conſideration of all Perſons in Authority and Power, who are, or may be capable to Re-eſtabliſh the ſame, by one who deſireth the Advancement and Proſperity of this Nation, in its Shipping, Manufactorie, Comerce, and Revenew.*

THis Diſcourſe is not intended to be enlarged, to ſhew or ſet forth the decay of Trade which the Nation at this preſent lyes under, both in reſpect of the Perſons Trading, as alſo in the Manufactory of the Nation in which they traded, becauſe it is obvious to every Eye, and may be pointed at by every perſon that hath but a very ordinary inſight into the negotiations of the Nation at this time, eſpecially taking into conſideration theſe few following particulars.

The cauſes of its decay, as to the Perſons Trading, and as to the Commodities in which they traded.

First, the lowneſs of the Cuſtoms which in the years paſt 1641. and 42. mounted to [illegible] and at this preſent yeeld not throughout the Nation above [illegible]:

1. *The lowneſs of the Cuſtoms.*

Secondly, the multitude of ſhips that have been taken from us lately, both full and empty, not leſſe by computation than 1200 ſayl, ſome ſay 1500. valued, when leaſt, in a million of mony.

2 *The loſs of ſo many ſhips with their ladings.*

Thirdly, the weakneſſe of mens Eſtates that are forein traders, occaſioned by their late vaſt loſſes at Sea and ſeiſures abroad, as alſo through the continued war and piracies whereby they are hindered in the management of their trades.

3. *The weakneſs of mens Eſtates trading beyond Seas.*

4. The falsifying of our native Commodities.

Fourthly, the falſe making of our Engliſh Commodities, contrary to the old Rule & Standard, which hath brought them into ſuch diſ-repute abroad, that they be even out of uſe, and utterly rejected.

5. The aboliſhing of Corporations and Companies.

Fifthly, the aboliſhing of Corporations and Companies, whereby the Comerce is left without ſupport, and open to all people, whoſe ignorance and want of experience hath not only ſuffered our native Commodities to loſe their valew abroad, but at home, pulling up thereby the foundation of all Comerce, which the moſt forwardeſt in this work heretofore do now ſee their error, and by their own loſſes find how deſtructive it is to deſtroy Government in the leaſt of things, and what advantage ariſes by Vnion in Society, and Rule to walk by: for this very thing hath ſo ruinated the Comerce of this Nation that it's even paſt cure, unleſſe ſome very ſpeedy remedy be applyed thereunto.

The admitting Jews into England.

Sixthly, the admiſſion of Jews among us, a race of people that are the very bane of all trade whereſoever they come, and the Horſeleeches of every Commonwealth, State, and Kingdome, as it is very evident to all, if obſervation be but taken of thoſe lately crept into this Nation and its Dominions, having ingroſſed into their hands the quinteſſence of our trade with all other people and Nations, and not only ſo, but in our own American plantations of *Barbados*, *Seranam*, and other parts, to the great detriment of both trader and planter, filling all parts whereſoever they arive, or be admitted, with falſe Mony and Commodities, Vſury and ſuch like, which practice is ſo inherent to that people, as they count all Chriſtians ſtrangers, although by them they be ſuffered to live as Jews never ſo quietly among them.

The ſmaller cauſes of decay of trade omitted.

Thus having briefly ſet down ſome of the moſt important Cauſes of our Nations decay of trade, although there be many of ſmaller account deſtructive enough that might have been added; I ſhall paſſe them by in this place, and proceed (with ſubmiſſion to the more experienced Judgements) to ſhew the way and means, which undoubtedly if put in practice, in a very ſhort time will not only reſtore the trade of this Nation to its former ſplendor and magnitude, but increaſe the ſame, as likewiſe its ſhipping, to the great incouragement of the traders, and advancement of the publique Revenew, whereby the honor and glory of this Nation may be the better maintained, which is the end and ſcope for which this Remonſtrance is ſet forth,

Means to increaſe and reſtore the trade of this Nation propoſed.

To have peace eſtabliſhed at home and abroad.

In order to which, for the Reſtoring, Increaſing the preſent decayed trade of this Nation, its Shipping and Revenew, It is meet that a general peace be ſought and eſtabliſhed with our Neighbours and forein Princes, and likewiſe at home amongſt our ſelves, without which, trade and ingenious Arts ſeldome or never flouriſh. Wars and Inſurrections being inconſiſtent to Comerce: for where fears and jealouſies are raiſed by Armed Troops amidſt a people, all men of ſuch profeſſions are diſheartned.

Peace is the Mother of all Arts and Comerce.

Seeing then that it is Peace which produceth, and is the Mother of all Comerce, Trade and ingenious Arts, and being produced, nouriſheth and ſuſtaineth them,

The Iſſue deſired of this Mother.

Let us ſee what Iſſue is to be deſired from this noble Stock, which may ſucceſſively maintain the honour of the Progenitor, and raiſe themſelves

selves by Industry unto a glorious height of Renown.

The Productions that are to be here desired are only two.

Only two.

The first-born to have a perfectnesse in its Members and Body with Vnity of Spirit, not an Hermophrodite, a Monster in nature, and the defect of Generation.

The first born qualified.

Which by way of Comparison, I mean that all Trades should center in Companies and Corporations, the only Foundation and Pillar upon which a lasting Monument of Trade and Manufactories is to be built and preserved: for although Corporations and Companies consist of many Members, they are but one Body united, and so consequently being thus compact of one Intire Spirit,

As Companies and Corporations the Foundation and Pillar of trades. Perfect in parts united in Spirit.

The Advantage arising upon the Settlement of the Comerce of this Nation, by Companies and Corporations, will be these following.

Advantages.

First, Where many are joyned in a Company to consult and carry on a Trade, it's ever more judicially mannaged, both for Profit and Safety, than its possible for a particular man to do.

1. For Council and Safety.

Secondly, By a Company, Trade both abroad and at home, may be better Regulated as to the season, for exporting goods vendible in Forein parts, and keeping up their valew, and then in making Provisions for Returns.

2. For Regulation at home and abroad.

Thirdly, By Corporations our native Commodities may be kept true according to their Standard and Rule, for Waight, Measure, and Breadth, and all falsifyings of them prevented.

3. For keeping our Manufactories to a Rule.

Fourthly, Where Companies and Corporations are established, Brethren of such Societies are known to each other, and as Pillars of the Comerce upon any suddain or immergent necessity of the Nation, they will be able among themselves for supply of the Publick to raise considerable sums of mony very easily without trouble or perplexity, untill the Incomes of the Nation repay the same.

4. For raising mony for the Publick.

Fifthly, By Companies many excellent discoveries and Trades have been found out and setled, and more likely to be if incouraged, to the great increase of our Navigation, Shipping, and Seamen, as also of Comerce by finding vent for our Manufactories, and introducing others among us unknown, which particular men as unable, either for parts or estates, or both, can never bring to passe.

5. For setling & discovering of new Trades.

Sixtly, Having Companies and Corporations there will be a means, and that of great use, for the incouragement of many gallant ingenious men, by placing them for Heads & Governours of the said Companies and Corporations, as meriting the same for their industry and knowledge, and so more inabled for the management of forein affairs, whereby the Publick may be by them the better served, and they rewarded and supported in honour, when ever they shall be called to these trusts

6. For the advancement of ingenious men, and fitting them for Publick imployment.

Having thus brought the first born to its full growth, and setled him in his proper sphere, with such qualifications as are meet for the support of his Dignity.

The first born setled.

I come in the next place to shew you what the second born should be, not twins who are seldome long liv'd, but of a single body, that having the more nourishment it may obtain thereby the greater strength and courage to support and maintain the glory of its birth and succession.

What the second born should be.

By which birth I understand, I would not that any person in this

No Person to use two trades. Nation should be permitted to use two Trades, but to apply himself to one only.

No Shop-keeper to trade beyond Seas. That is, no forein Trader as a Merchant to be a retailing Shop-keeper at home, nor no Ingrosser or rerayling Shop-keeper at home admitted to be a Trader, as a Merchant beyond the Seas, but each to keep to their Trade and Calling, and if they will not, whoever will from a Shop-keeper turn Merchant, let him but then to be prohibited from keeping a retailing Trade in a Shop, the like, if a Merchant trading beyond Seas will set up a shop, let him then be prohibited from trading as a Merchant beyond Seas.

No Merchant trading beyond Seas to keep a shop.

The Damages arising thereby,

To particular men.

To the general Comerce.

To the Publick Revenew.

There is nothing so mischievous or pernicious to the Comerce of a setled Nation and its Revenue than this is.

1. To particular men of all Professions who are undone.
2. To the general Comercer hereby suffering.
3. To the Publick Revenew which is extreamly impoverished.

The Reasons why it is so Dammageable follow.

The Reasons.

The Ingrossing Shop-keeper buying commodities abroad and at home with same advantage as the Merchant, Ruinates him.

I an ingrossing Shop-keeper or Retaylor bred, being permitted to trade as a Merchant into Forein parts, keeping still his shop, hath the same advantage in buying his goods at home and abroad, as the Trading Merchants, if not more, for oftentimes it happens that what he sells to Merchants of his own fabrick, he exports the like, buying oft of a Merchant, what he vends in his own shop and imports; and by his thus knowing the Cost of what is imported or exported, beats down both abroad and at home the price of goods; that he may have the greater vent by himself, which Ruinates the Forein trading Merchant.

The Merchant doth not know how to disperse his goods to Chapmen.

1. Because the Merchant knows not how to disperse his Commodities to Chapmen as the Shop-keeper doth, being it is his course of Trade to retail.

The Merchant can sell his goods only to such as have not stock.

2. Because the Merchant hath no body to sell his Goods and Merchandise unto, but to the Shop-keepers at home, that hath not stock as others to trade with.

The Merchant is under sold.

3. Because a Merchant cannot sell his goods so cheap as the Shop-keeper trading can, who if he gets only what he used to do by retailing is to him sufficient, who selling to Chapmen goods, at the same Rate he should have given the Merchant himself, did he not trade beyond Seas doth extreamly prejudice the Comerce.

The trading Shop-keeper Ruinates them of his own Profession.

4ly. The Forein Trading Shop-keepers Ruinates those of his own Profession, that have not stock to trade with Beyond Sea, nor no other subsistence but his Credit to be trusted by the Merchant.

By under selling him.

1. Because he can afford his goods cheaper than any of his own Profession, that trade not, to all sorts of Chapmen buying them at first hand abroad.

By disabling him to deal with the Merchant.

2. Because he that hath not stock to trade, he must repair to the Merchant to supply himself upon his Credit, and so consequently must allow.

low the Merchant such a price as that the Merchant may live thereby; who cannot sell his goods to loss unlesse to his Ruine.

3. By Reason that the retailing Shop-keepers trade beyond Sea, he of his own Profession that cannot, must sit still and buy no goods of the Merchant, because he cannot afford them so cheap to Customers as he that trades, and then the Merchant must keep his goods unsold, wanting persons to take them off, by reason the trading Retaylor doth supply every person, it being the general course of all people to go where what they want may be had cheapest, and who can afford them cheaper than the Retaylor that brings them from beyond Seas? which really considered, it will most evidently appear this is extream destructive to all Traders in this Nation.

By inforcing him to leave off his Trade.

The 2d. Reason the Comerce is Ruinated.

By underselling goods abroad.

By exporting goods unseasonably.

II. The second Reason being in reference to the sufferance of the Comerce, which is Ruinated by the trading Shop-keepers.

1. Because they to supply their Retaylings and shop Customers, hasten their returns by ordering the selling their goods which they export at under rates abroad.

which raises goods at home.

Lessins their value abroad.

2. Because that they may have a constant supply of goods, for their shops, export our native Commodities prepostorously and unseasonably, which hath these inconveniencies.

Raises Forein goods abroad, and lessens the value at home.

1. It heightens the prices of goods at home more than is meet.

2. It lessens the valew abroad, more being introduced by them into Forein Markets, than the place will Vend.

By the want of experience Forein Nations make avantage.

And in *contra* it makes Forein Commodities dear abroad and cheap at home, which most certainly must needs take Merchants from their Callings to their Ruine, and those of their own Callings also that have not ability to trade abroad, and by these persons want of experience, Forein Nations make their advantage of us, to the overthrow of the whole Comerce of this Nation.

3. Reason the Publick Revenew is lessened in its Customs and Excise.

III. The third Reason sheweth what disadvantage the trading Shop-keepers bringeth to the Publick Revenew of the Nation both in its Custome and Excise, to the Customs which thereby are lessened.

1. In its Custom, By cloying Forein parts.

First, By the Cloying Forein parts at undue seasons with our goods, and so hindering Merchants, whose experience guides them to observe time to withold their Trade, or carry it on as is meet.

By lessening the value of Forein goods at home.

Second, By beating down the prices of all Forein Commodities here at home, which doth discourage the Merchant from trading, which is in the third Article foregoing in particular expressed.

By disturbing Merchants bred up in Forein Trade.

Thirdly, By their disturbing Merchants in their tradings, by their unexperienced intrusions ingaging them to leave off their Trade, whereby the exportation and importation of this Nation is lessened, which consequently must needs lessen the Income of the Custome.

To the Duety of Excise, which thereby is not only lessened but defrauded.

The Duety of Excise is defrauded.

1. Because the trading Shop-keeper keeps all Commodities low by underselling the Merchant, and those of his own Profession that Trade not, or hindering them from selling at all, whereby the Excise is not gathered in or paid as otherwise it would be, both in reference to the prices of goods sold, as also the great vent there would be by the Merchant.

By his underselling them off his own cal-

2. Be-*ling.*

By his bringing in of goods Custome and Excise free.

2. Because the trading Shop-keeper having entred a parcell of goods in the Custome House, for which he pays Custom and Excise, brings in ten parcels of the same and pays neither the one Duety nor the other; And who can call him to account for the same, being Retayled in his Shop under colour of those first bought in by him? which if he traded not beyond Seas, what were and would be bought of the Merchant, the Excise could not be defrauded but constantly have its due.

Thus having by the foregoing particulars, made it apparent what dammages this Nation suffers by the trading Shopkeepers as to particular persons the general Comerce and Publick Revenew of the Nation,

The remedy desired.
That a prohibition be that none use two Trades.
That no Merchant keep a shop.
That no Shop keeper trade beyond Sea as a Merchant.
The two Pillars of the Comerce setled.

It is desired and hoped by all such as wait and long to see our dying Trade restored, that an Act, Ordinance, or Order might speedily be made for the reviving the Antient Statute made by our Judicious fore-Fathers, who foreseeing how naturally men are addicted for to intrench upon one anothers Callings and Estates, that no person should use two Trades, as being destructive to the very essence of Trade and Comerce with man-kind. And that where the said Statute is found any way short, to have it inlarged with strict Prohibitions, that no Merchant trading beyond Seas should sell by Retayl, or keep a shop to Retayl in, nor any Shop-keeper that keeps a Shop or Warehouse to trade beyond Seas, but every one to keep to one way and Trade; if he will trade beyond Seas then to leave off his shop, if the Merchant will keep a shop, to leave off his trading beyond Sea.

These two worthies being so setled as the main Pillars to support this Nations Comerce, and Trade, and advance its prosperity,

In the next place I shall proceed for to describe the means and ways meet,

1. First, to Nourish, Improve, and Strengthen them.

2. Second, To Incourage, Ease, and Inrich them.

The ways and means to Nourish, Improve, and strengthen them are as followeth.

1. They must be nourished, Improved.
2. Incouraged and Eased.
The wayes to Improve and Nourish.
1. Means to Nourish and Increase Trade.
By admitting Bills & Bonds to be sellable.
The advantages,
1. To young beginners wanting stock.

1. The first way and means is, that all Bonds and Bills be made salable, and being assigned or transferred from one to another, the Assigne to be capable in his own name to prosecute the Debtor, whose Bond or Bill it is, without using the name of the Assignor, or any Letter of Attorney from him to recover or to require the same.

The advantages that will hereby arise to all men in particular, and the Comerce in general are these.

First to young beginners that have not stock to trade with, or friends to ingage for them when occasion may offer to them to want mony, for hereby they may on sale of their goods, taking Bills for payment, with the said Bills return to the Market, and purchase such goods they need to supply their Trade, and not be inforced to sell their goods at under rates to carry on their Trade for want of mony: withall their Friends that may be unwilling to enter into Bonds, yet other way willing enough to help them by giving Bills for such Sums as they would supply their friend with at set times, with these Bills being good the Trader may alwayes supply himself with monies as his business and affairs may require, without trouble or vexation, but in *contra* with ease and content,

Se-

Secondly, To antient Traders and rich men upon any important occasion of purchasing or other ways without ingaging any person, by their own Bills at set times of payment they may be supplied with what mony soever their necessities may require, without the least trouble or discontent. *2. To antient Traders and rich men.*

Thirdly, To the Publick, who upon any suddain or urgent occasion (when other their receipts cannot so quickly supply them) may hereby be furnished at all times for the use of the Nation very easily, untill their dayly Incomes by degrees discharge the same again, as the Bills used for the same shall from time to time grow due. *3. To the Publick on suddain occasion of mony.*

Fourthly, It will quicken trade, because all men generally to keep up the Reputation of their Bills, will be extream punctual in their payments, that their Bills may be current and freely accepted of by the Comerce, when ever profered to sale either for mony or goods, for every mans Bills will retayn their value more or lesse, as he is punctual in his payments, or hath credit with the Comerce, and therefore whoever hath in his power good Bills, will never want monies to carry on any design he may undertake. *4. To the Comerce which will be quickned thereby.*

Fifthly, Hereby Interests and Vsury will be utterly taken out of the Nation, which is the Canker and Moth of Trade and Comerce; And the covetous Vsurer will have a more nobler way to imploy his mony by buying in of Bills, which he may at all times purchase to his advantage, and what mony lies by some generally hoarded up in Chests and not used, will go abroad currently to all hands for their greater advantage to the use of the Comerce that now is starved for want thereof, besides Vsury being aboliſhed, it may be a great means to redeem many a poor soul from future misery that even doteth on that Idol of griping Vsury to their damnation. *5. To the abolishing Interest out of the Nation.*

From the permitting of Bonds and Bills to be sold according to what is before mentioned may arise this cautionary question. *A Cautionary question demanded on admission of Bonds and Bills to be sold.*

If Bonds and Bills are made salable from one to another, and once accepted by the Assignee as his proper debt from the Assignor, among a people so apt and ready to deceive, as we of this Nation be, and to counterfeit mens hands, what course is to be taken to prevent such a mischief? *How to remedy the counterfeiting mens hands.*

To which I Answer as followeth. *Answered.*

1. That throughout the Nation there be a certain form of Bill and Bond used for all sums of mony lent or due for goods sold. *By having a set Form of Bills and Bonds.*

2. That the original Debtor of such Bill or Bond, before a Notary Publick acknowledge his Debt and Subscription to the said Bond or Bill, which being by the said Notary under his hand testified upon the said Bill or Bond that the said Debtor confessed to have signed the same for the Sum conteined therein, it will be a very difficult thing for any person to produce false Bills or Bonds and to passe them for current. *By having them acknowledged before a Notary Publick.*

3. That

By making it Felony in the highest degree.

3. That it be made Felony in the highest degree to Counterfeit any mans hand to any Bill, or Bond, or other writing whatever, and to profer the same as a true Deed, Bill, or Bond, and when not punished with death, at least to lose his hand for the fact, which strict punishment will undoubtedly deterr all from presuming to advantage themselves by such fraud.

The second means to encrease Trade.

The second way and means to Nourish and increase the Trade of this Nation is, that all sorts of Commodities fabricated in *England* and its Dominions, be made by an exact Rule and Standard, be it Cloth, Stuff, Silks, or any other things whatever, both for length, bredth, waight, and measure,

All Commodities to be truly made.

And whoever fails herein,

who falsifies them,

1. To have the goods burned.

1. To have his goods confiscate and burned before his face, that no person may make use thereof, no not so much as given to the Poor.

2. To pay double the value, besides the goods to be burnt.

2. Upon the next offence not only to have the Commodities confiscate, and burned, but be fined double the value, which fine to go the 3d. part to the discoverer, the 3d. part to the Publick Revenue, and the 3d. part to the Poor of that place where such goods are made or sold.

3. To lose his estate as a felon, the goods burned, and imprisoned, and Corporally punished.

3. If taken the third time, the goods burned, the parties whole Estate confiscate, the 4th. part thereof to the Discoverer and Seisor thereof, the 4th. part to the Publick use, and the rest to the poor of that place where the goods were so discovered and confiscated, and the party himself as a Felon whiped from his aboad thorow the next Market Town on a Market day, and thence to the house of Correction, there to remain at work for so many years as shall be thought meet by the Corporation, but when least two years.

4. The Buyer of sale-made goods fined.

4. What ever person he be that shall buy any such unlawful goods falsly made, knowing thereof, and shall not discover it, shall not only lose the goods, which are immediately to be burned, but forfeit double their value, one 3d. to the Seisor, one 3d. to the Publick, and one 3d. to the Poor of the place were such goods were bought.

The advantages arising thereby.

The Advantages arising hereby both in respect of the true making our Native Commodities, and strict care in not admitting them to be falsified or connived at by the buyer of them are as follow.th.

The recovering our lost Manufactory.

1. It will bring again into use sundry sorts of excellent stuffs heretofore made in this Nation, which by reason of their false making are not worn, but the very Fabrick of them almost lost and forgotten.

Bringing them in request in forein Countries.

2. It will advance their repute in Forein Countries beyond what shall come from other people besides ours, in regard of the satisfaction they will have of the true and exact makings of our native Commodities.

The incouraging our own People to spend them.

3. All persons among our selves will be incouraged to wear our own Manufactories, and such as trade with us, being hereby ascertained that what they do buy is good and substantial, and that they are sure not to be deceived in the Commodity.

The hindering all deceits used by false goods.

4. All people that be the fabric to of our Manufactories, will be inforced to righteous dealing with one another, and kept from using their

wonted

deceits which at this preſent is too frequent amongſt us. And if not out of Conſcience, yet through fear of the puniſhment,

The 3d. means to increaſe trade.

The third means to Increaſe and Nouriſh this Nations Trade, is that whatever is fabricated in this Nation, and exported for any forein parts, may pay no cuſtom, or if any, a very little, only by way of acknowledgement.

That our manufactories may pay no cuſtome.

2. That what dying-ſtuffs, or other commodities, as raw ſilks, hair, wool, hemp, flax, or ſuch like, that are any wayes beneficial towards the finiſhing of our manufactories, or advantageous for the fabricating of new ones, that may be imitated of other Countries, and are here imported, to pay a very ſmall cuſtom at their importing, and no exciſe at their ſale.

That all goods imported meet to benefit our manufactories be admitted free of cuſtome and exciſe.

The advantage will be,

The advantages which will ariſe hereby to the commerce of this Nation are theſe.

The vent of them greater abroad.

1. The vent of our native manufactories, will be in forain parts the greater, by reaſon no people will be able to furniſh them ſo cheap as we ſhall, eſpecially being ſo much cheaper than heretofore.

Other people will be diſcouraged from counterfeiting them.

2. Other Nations will be diſ-heartned from counterfeiting our commodities, and from foreſtalling our Markets in forein parts, as not able to afford ſuch ſorts of commodities ſo cheap as we ſhall.

The Merchants adventure will be the eaſier.

3ly, How much the cheaper goods be from us exported, the Merchants adventures will be the leſs, their gains abroad the greater, their returns home the more profitable, and his ſtock thereby more ſecurely managed, for his future incouragement, and he inabled to continue the longer in trade upon accidents of loſs which ever doo follow thoſe that trade, more or leſs.

His gain the more.

His ſtock ſecure.

The handicraftsmen more ſet a work.

4. Thoſe people which live upon the fabricating of our manufactories will be the better ſet a work, and kept from removing into forein Countries for want of work, and carrying the fabrick of our commodities into forein Princes Dominions, to the general damage of the whole commerce of the Nation, which of late years experience hath made it too apparent the inconvenience that hath ariſen thereby.

Kept from removing into forein parts.

With their perſons and arts.

By the cheapneſs of materials imported.

5. By having the materials imported meet for our manufactories cheap, the Wool-maſter will find the better price for his wool; the Carder, Spinſter and Weaver the better wages, to incourage them to goe on in their calling, and not ſtray abroad; And then the Merchant exporting our manufactories, inabled to give the Clothier the better prices, by reaſon that the goods being cheap made will be cheap bought in, and when bought in exported upon ſmall duty, to the great incouragement and advantage of the comerſe.

Wool will yield higher rates.

The workman greater wages.

The Merchant inabled to give higher prices to the Clothier.

From the foregoing propoſal will ariſe this Quære, which divers unexperienced in trade (being ſtumbled at) doe make, whereby many notable advantages to the commerce of this Nation is hindred.

A Quære raiſed from unexperienced men.

Hindring good deſigns.

If the cuſtom upon the exportation of our manufactory, and of all imported commodities beneficial towards the fabricating of them be leſſned, how ſhall the expences incident to the publick affairs be defrayed, and the charge of the ſame maintained?

By pretending the cuſtom will be leſſened.

The publike charge not defrayed.

Answer.

To which it is answered,

The Custome will rather increase.

The duty of tunnage and poundage will not hereby be any way diminished or lessened, but rather increased, if so be that the following particulars be put in practice, and if the custom should not answer expectation, it will be made up by the increase of the duty of excise, which will be the greater, and in case both those duties answer not to the charge of the publike maintenance, I shall, before I end this discourse, set forth some way for the raising of considerable sums to inlarge the revenue of the Nation, without any prejudice or inconveniency to the people.

Rules to be observed therein.

The Excise will increase

Means to raise money without inconvenience promised.

The first means to increase custome.

1. The first means for the keeping up of the duty of the Custome instead of what may be taken therefrom by the exports of our own commodities, and imports of what is for the benefiting of them in their fabrick, is,

The custome of forain manufactories to be raised.

That all forein manufactories imported, especially grosse goods that cannot be got in under hand, have a round Custome laid on them, likewise on edible and potable commodities, as fruit, wine, and sugar; and for spice and other fine goods that are used for vanity and wantonness, to please the fancy and appetite; if rich goods so rated as may encourage all to pay the Custome, and yet no way encourage the superfluous importation of them by strangers, for if too high a rate be put upon rich commodities that take up little bulk, it will engage Traders to bring them in under hand, and so both Custome and Excise will be all lost.

The second means to increase custome.

2. Secondly, That what commodities be imported any way beneficial towards the fabricating of our Nations manufactory, or inventing of new ones (when exported, after brought in) to have no allowance of

That certain goods imported, at their exportation to pay custome.

half Custom back, but rather a custom outwards imposed, equivalent to what they now pay inwards.

The fourth means to increase tread.

The fourth means to nourish and increase Trade and Commerce in this Nation, is, The carrying on, and settling by a publike hand all

To settle Plantations abroad by a publike hand,

Forain plantations, which is of eminent regard, if maturely taken into consideration; and more especially that large fertil and glorious Colony

especially the Collony of Virginia

of *Virginia*, which being governed, supplied, and managed by discreet,

governning thereof by knowing publike spirited men.

knowing, publike-spirited men, would soon be brought to excellent perfection, experience shewing us of what value those *American* plantati-

See Barbadoes *what it hath produced.*

ons and countrys be of; when as taking into consideration that small dry and Rocky Island of *Barbadoes* without natives, and yet to what a

Many rich men.

hight it is grown in a very few years? having given to many men of low

Imployment to 100.

degree, exceeding vaste fortunes, even equal to noble men, as Likewise

Ships anually.

upwards of an hundred sail of ships doth there yearly find imployment,

Seamen increased.

by conveying of goods and passengers thither, and bringing thence other

Customs raised.

commodities, whereby Seamen are bred, and Custome increased, our native commodities vended, and many thousands set awork abroad, at home,

Poor set awork,

and so maintained by refining sugars in our own Dominions, which

our own Country supplied.

heretofore we had from other Countries, and now we can and do furnish those same people with our sugars, and all this out of that rocky small Island.

How much greater advantages should we make if that vast Country of *Virginia* were manured, having therein so many millions of people and

natives

natives inhabiting the ſame, who would be civilized, and beeome conſumers of our manufactories, and brought very eaſily and ſuddenly to aſſiſt and help us in the manuring of the Country, and production of many notable and excellent commodities, for the imployment of our people here at home, furniſhing them with livelihoods abroad, ſupporting of Seamen, and giving large fraights to ſhiping, that would be much encouraged and increaſed by that Navigation, it being a Country ſtretching it ſelf ſo far Southerly, as capable of producing all Southerly commodities that may be planted therein, and then in contra running ſo far Northerly, as all Northern commodities would be had there in abundance, ordinary care and induſtry lending but a weak arm to manage the ſame.

Much greater advantage will be had from Virginia.

Conſidering its extent, Its innumerable inhabitants.

The advantages that would ariſe hereby to this Nation and its commerce, are as followeth.

Advantages ariſing by Virginias *ſettlement.*

1. The Natives being civilized, and the climat cold as well as hot, would cauſe a vaſte expence of our Native commodities, to the very great increaſe of the commerce.

A vaſt expence of our manufactory, and A production of excellent rich commodities.

2. Upon the civiliſing this people, they would fall into the advantages of planting and manuring the land, now uſeleſs, and thereby introduce an increaſe of many rich commodities which we are forced to fetch from other Princes territories at their own rates which they think meet to put upon us, and that becauſe we are beholding to them for what we want, which in this place would be ſupplied by our own hands and from our own Dominions, as Silk, Cotton, Curants, Wine, Oyl, Sugar, Rice, Spices, Hemp, Flax, Wool, and Corn, Maſts, Pitch and Tar, all which are of uſe to us, and we cannot well be without the ſame.

Both of Southerly and Northerly growth.

3. The Mines of the Country would not onely be diſcovered, but opened, which are in that continent very plentiful and good, as Copper, Iron, Lead, and of Silver alſo, which ſome have not onely ſeen, but have tried the experiment thereof; and being a plentiful Country of Wood, how eaſily are theſe things brought to be wrought, and great advantages obtained thereby; and I can of my own knowledge aver to have had Iron thence that proves as good as any Iron in the world; likewiſe another Mineral, the worth of which I have had tryed in the Tower of *London*, ſo conſiderable as that of a hundred grains, it produced clear metal forty five, and by the Say-maſters obſervation thereof, believed would in working be found much richer, ſo that if a publike ſtock were laid out for to improve theſe Mines, and they wrought upon a publike account, what need we to be beholding to other Countries for that which we can attain unto from our own territories?

Its plentyfulneſſe of mines.

Copper, Silver, Lead, Iron.

An eſſay made, 100. grains produced 45 clean metal.

The Mines to be wrought on a publike account.

4. This Nation will finde an admirable remedy for the disburdening it ſelf of our ſuper numerary people which increaſe among us, without fomenting of wars to be rid of them, where in *Virginia* they would find a preſent being for habitation, and plenty for their ſubſiſtence, which through the fertility of the ſoil, an eaſie labour would bring to perfection, and vaſte multitudes of people tranſported thither, would not fill the leaſt part of that place, and yet give them by their induſtry very great riches.

It would disburden our land of ſupernumerary people without wars.

Give them a plentiful ſubſiſtence.

Inrich them.

Disburden the Parishes of poor children.
The money gathered for that use would transport them.
An annual gathering to help, would willingly be paid.
Commerce advantage
Gallant men would be reared up,
Hinder them from begging,
And the Gallows.
Shipping would be imployed.

The poor throughout *England* that are so burdensome to every parish, being sent thither, would have a happy being, and the very money gathered in every parish to maintain them at home, would suffice to transport them thither; And in case that were not sufficient for to forward so good a work, if annually a sum were gathered throughout the Nation to add thereunto for the perfecting thereof, it would be freely paid by all men with much alacrity, and in very few years the poor sent over would bless God for their prosperity and happiness; and the commerce of the Nation would be advantaged in supplying them and the Natives with necessaries; besides, thereby many gallant men would be reared up to wealth and honor, which now come to nothing but grow to be beggers from Town to Town, wanting bread, and afterwards turn thieves, robbing on the High-way, whose end is the Gallows.

5. Our shipping would finde great imployment in conveying over passengers, and in bringing thence the fruits of the Country, which will daily increase more and more as the place is seated and the ground manured, and other Nations would seek out for commerce and traffick there, which will very much advance both the revenue there, inrich the place, and we here at home reap the benefit.

Other Nations would seek Trade there,
A new way to South Sea found out.
Most probable by all knowing men,
Besides the Natives testimony.

6. In the well seating the Country of *Virginia*, and searching out the Commodities thereof, there is an unquestionable opinion that a nearer way will be found out for the carrying on the Trade, in the East *Indies*, *China*, and those parts; for most men, Artists in Geography and Navigation, conclude, that the South Sea undoubtedly doth fall upon the back side of *Virginia*, as it doth of *Terra firma* & *Nova Hispania* possessed by the *Spaniards*, which is all one continent with *Virginia*, the Natives of *Virginia* having given such satisfactory demonstrations, that there is a Sea on the back of that part of that continent setled by our people, as its not to be gainsaid, which discovery would put into our possession divers brave and rich Countries, at present unknown, and supposed to exceed in Longitude and Latitude, wealth and riches, what yet in those parts hath been discovered by any Nation.

Great teritories and riches acquire to us.
It would imploy men of desert and rear them,
Incourage others.
It would furnish materials for buildinge, and setting out ships, for War or Peace.

7. The promoting of this Colony by a publike hand, would furnish a means to reward and imploy ingenious spirited men to perfect & settle these discoveries, whereby they might obtain noble livelihoods, as a reward for their indefatigable pains, without putting the Nation to a penny cost for their maintenance, which by reason of the straightness of our Island they cannot expect, and so are disheartned from imploying themselves to ingenious undertakings.

8. All materials may be had from *Virginia* for the building and setting forth of shipping for war or peace, the Country being full of good Oaks for Planks, Pines, and Fir for Masts, Pitch, Tar and Rosin; the land full of Cattel, Corn for Victualling, Hemp and Flax for Cordage & Sails, Iron for Guns and other utensils; the Rivers abounding with Fish for loading ships as well as provisions, and if from our neighbours these materials for shipping be difficult to be obtained, we may here in *England* have supplies from our own dominions, and in a very few years men civilized fit for our shipping in times of war, as times of peace.

9. The

9. The honor that will accrew to our Nation by ſetling *Virginia*, will be very great, and the more, as being the Inſtruments of civiliſing ſo numerous a people inhabitants of that vaſt tract of land, who would all be ſubject unto us, and by us brought to know God their Creator, and Jeſus Chriſt the Redeemer and Saviour of them and us, and be the means of ſaving their ſouls, whereby God may be glorified, and we repaying to them that good, by ſhewing our thankfulneſs to God for what others in former dayes did for our forefathers, without which mercy of God to us, we muſt have continued in darkneſs, and heathens as they be to this day.

Hereby our Natio will reap honor.
By civilizing ſo n merous a people.
By ſubjecting ſo v a continent.
By bringing them know God.

The fifth means to increaſe and nouriſh Trade in this Nation, Is,

That out of the publike revenew of the Nation, a ſhip or two ſhould annually be ſet forth by the authority of the Nation, under the command of ſome ingenious knowing publike-ſpirited perſon, to diſcover thoſe parts of the world that lye yet unknown, and to bring home exact Maps of what they do diſcover, what people inhabit thoſe parts, what Commerce may be had with them, and what Commodities are to be had among thoſe Regions uſeful to us, as likewiſe to diſcover the Coaſts and Ports of thoſe parts of *America* that are in part already inhabited by us, and bring deſcriptions of all things, and where one leaves off the next to begin and proceed on.

The fifth means increaſe Trade.
To ſend a ſhip or t annually on diſcov on the publike purſe.

The advantages of diſcoveries to our Nation will be conſiderable

Advantages ariſing hereby.

1 Our Trade will be advanced to an unlimited height, to the exceeding inriching of the Nation.

Our trade advanc and inriched.

2. It will very much increaſe the publike revenew, by introducing new wealth.

The publike revene increaſed.

3. It will be a means to vent great quantities of our manufactories, and cauſe new fabricks.

Our manufactories vented.

4. It will give occaſion here at home to ſet our people more at work.

Our people imployed

5. It will be a great ſtrengthening and glory to our Nation, by adding new and large Countries to our preſent Dominions.

Nation inlarged.

6. It will ſecure our Navigation in thoſe *American* parts of the world, in regard of the knowledge we ſhall attain to of the Coaſts, Harbors, Rocks, Sands, whereby the ſhips trading that way will be inabled to manage their voyages more ſafely, and avoid thoſe ſtorms and tempeſts which now they are liable unto for want of this knowledge.

Our Navigation w be ſecure in Americ

7. It will infinitely improve the Art of Navigation and knowledge of Sea men and Sailors, to the great benefit of all that delight therein and ſtudy the ſame.

The art of Navigat on improved.

8. It will breed moſt able knowing Mariners in this Nation, and ingage them to prepare and fit themſelves for ſuch noble imployments and undertakings.

It will breed able Mariners.

9. It will be a means by the inlargement of our territories, to produce not onely places of great truſt, but of honor and profit for to reward deſerving men, to whom theſe places may be given in recompence of their ſervices, which will exceedingly incourage all generous ſpirits to high atchivemements, in hope of ſuch promotion.

It will advance raiſe men of deſert to honor & profit.
Incourage active me

10. Hereby

The Gospel will be preached where yet it never was.
God honored.
Our Nation blessed.
The sixth means to increase trade.
To promote the fishing on our coasts.
It will multiply Seamen.
Give good imployment for shipping.
Inrich the Nation.
The seventh means to increase trade.
To bring in store of Silver and Gold.
To keep it among us
To admit the exportation of all Forain coynes, after brought in for the use of the Commerce.
The ways to bring in store of Silver and Gold.
To introduce the making of all Forain manufactory.
To make our manufactories cheaper.
To expend them ourselves that other people may desire them of us.
Cheap commodities is the mover of Trade.
Gold and Silver the universal riches esteemed.
That which compasses all things.
The wheel that turns round all commerce.
To impose such duties on Forain fabricks brought in, that it may hinder their importation.

10. Hereby the Gospel will be planted and preached among those people and Nations where yet it never was, whereby God may be both honored and served by them and us; and undoubtedly if what we shall act herein be sincerely to glorifie him, the Lord will bless us and make our undertakings for to prosper.

The sixth means to increase and nourish the Trade of this Nation, is for to promote the Fishing thereof for Herring, Cod, and all other Fishing at home and abroad throughout our Dominions; the advantages thereof both for the increasing the Seamen, Shipping, and wealth of the Nation hath by so many pens already been lately set forth, that I will not inlarge this discourse therewith, but refer such as desire to be informed and satisfied therein to what is printed by many on that subject, which perchance will be more exactly declared, than I should have represented the same.

The seventh means to nourish and increase the Trade of this Nation, is,

1. To inrich it by the bringing in among us store of Bullion, that the Mint may be continually imployed.

2. To find out the way when brought into the land, to keep it there for the use of the Commerce.

3. To admit the exportation of all Forain coyn useful to manage the negotiations of the Commerce in those Countries where nothing else can produce convenient returns, unless supplyed therewith, as occasion may require, and that without prejudice to the Publike.

The ways to inrich this land with store of Coyn and Bullion, is,

1. To introduce among ourselves the fabricks of all Forain manufactories that we may not be inforced to seek and fetch them else where, or incourage others to bring them to us.

2. That whatever is frabricated in this Nation and its Dominions, be made cheap, that our own people may be animated to consume the same, and strangers inticed to fetch our manufactories from us, for its the onely ingagement that moves Trade, to seek out such places, where the Commodities used among a people, can be obtained cheapest, and wherever such Commodities used are to be had, and cannot be obtained by barter or exchange of other goods, or that in that place they do stand in need of no sort of other Nations Commodities, Coyn and Bullion, is that which doth compass all things, and is the wealth desired by all people throughout the universe, that manage Trade with Forain nations; It being an infallible rule, that all people ever strive to supply themselves with what they want where it is to be had best, and best cheap, and to compass their desires, what ever is most esteemed, shall be delivered up in exchange thereof, the esteem of Silver and Gold being the wheel that carrys all Commerce about.

3. That there may be such a duty laid upon all Forain manufactories, especially upon such as are fabricated among our selves, which may totally dishearten all people from bringing them to us in hopes of gain, and also disrelish our selves from desiring them from abroad, being to be had in our land at far cheaper rates and truer made.

The means to keep our Coyn and Bullion among us for the use of the Commerce, being once imported. The way is,

The means to keep coyn and bullion for the commerces use.

1. That our Coyn both of Silver and Gold be reduced to as pure a fineneſſe as any Coyn whatever current throughout the univerſe.

To reduce it to the purity of any coyn current.

2. That in coyning thereof, it be made neat and thin, as to its proportion of value, it being to all judicious perſons verſed in the coynage of money, that the thicker the coyn is the eaſier to be counterfeited, as experience ſufficiently ſhews by the falſe pieces of Eight, *Hollands* Dollars, and our own half Crowns.

To make it thin to avoid falſifying.

3. That our Coyn to be made may be of a leſs weight, whereas now our ſtandard is after the rate of five ſhillings to the ounce, to be made to be of ſix ſhillings and ſix pence, or ſeven ſhillings to go to the ounce, which will utterly take off all people from carrying of it from us, by reaſon of the loſs they will ſuſtain by the weight, being leſs than heretofore.

To make it of leſs weight than now it is

4 That our own Coyn may be reputed as bank money from other Forain coyns, and vallewed one or two *per cent.* more than they in payments, having by reaſon of its pureneſſe better eſtimation put thereon than other money, as the *Florence* mony and other parts of *Italy*, have the reputation before all other Coyns current among them.

To eſteem our own coyn as banke money

5. That for the ordinary uſe of the Markets and poor people, a certain publike token be made (that coynage excepted) may be as valued as if ſold in Metal, which will be a means none will falſifie the ſame, or bring it from other parts to fill us therewith, eſpecially it being prohibited to paſs in payments between man and man, and no perſon to be ingaged in any payment whatever to receive thereof above a penny worth or two, meerly for change and no otherways, except the party ſhall deſire the ſame for his private uſe of him that is to pay him any ſum or ſums of money; for ſhould Copper, Braſs, or mixed metal mony be coyned and made current, it would utterly deſtroy the wealth of the Nation, as experience ſheweth us by the black money introduced and made current in *Spain*, where by the reaſon of the admiſſion of that mony to go current in buying and ſelling commodities, their very Silver money is become a Merchandize, and almoſt hath loſt the name of a coyn; how prejudicial it is, and hath been to that Nation, all perſons who have the knowledge of *Spain* can teſtifie, and the like will happen to us if we ſhould admit it.

To have a token for the poor.

To be worth as much in the metal, coynage excepted.

To admit no man to force it in payment.

The inconvenience to admit it in payment.

See Spains *loſs thereby.*

6. That Gold be conſidered of under the ſame obſervance, as is expreſſed concerning our Silver, which if leſſened in weight and kept to the preſent value, will remain with us, and not be carried out as it is every day.

To have Gold paſs under the ſame conſideration as Silver.

For the admitting of all ſorts of Forain coyn to be exported after brought in for the uſe and benefit of ſuch Trades as cannot well be manaiged without it, and that without prejudice to the Nation. The way is,

To admit the exporting of Forain coyn,

That all Forain coyn that is true Gold and Silver, may paſs in payments currantly among us according to their value, as they do in

To have Forain coyn paſſe in payment.

Holland,

Hollaud, France, Italy and other Princes Countries and Territories.

The advantage thereof.
Our own coin will ever abide with us.
Such only will be exported as be known where required to trade.
All sorts of forain coin will be imported for dispatch.
It will be as merchandise, rising & falling.
There will be no want thereof.
In divers parts forain coin permitted to be exported.
The Publike Revenue will be advanced.
By licencing its exportation.

The advantages will be.

1. Our own coyn will ever remain with us unexported.

2. All persons needing Bullion and coyn to manage their trade, will alwayes export such Species as are known in those parts, where they go to negotiate, & where only coyn is required to obtain their commodities.

3. Hereby all sorts of Forain coyn will be continually brought in by every body when its known to passe curently for the buying up of our own native commodities, as being readier to purchase any thing for dispatch.

4. By this means these Forain coyns will be as Merchandize rising and falling as its plentifully imported to buy up commodities among us, or as occasions may offer to the negotiator to export the same for his forain imployments.

5. There will never want forain coin of all sorts to supply all persons that shall need the same to export for their quotidian occasions.

6. Experience shews us, that in *Italy*, *Holland*, and other parts where the exportation of forain coin is permitted, there never is a want thereof for any that desire or need the same.

7. The Publike Revenue may hereby be advanced, and that upon a very good foundation, ingaging every one that exports forain coin or bullion to enter it in the Custom house, and to pay for the admitting its exportation one or two *per cent.* for licence, but more not, by reason that if too high a rate be set thereon, people will carry it out under hand, and pay nothing, so the Nation will be bereft of its wealth, and the publike never a whit the better.

To have it felony to be exported without licence.

No admitting our own coin to be exported.

8. That in order to the foregoing proposals, and benefit of the Nation, it be felony to export any forain coin out of the land without paying the forementioned duty for licence, besides the loss of the money so discovered to be conveyed out, and the strict course for prohibition of conveying our own coin out of the land to continue in force.

The 8 means to increase trade
To guard and strengthen it with warlike ships
To supply it with ships.

The eighth means to increase and nourish trade in this nation, Is

1. To guard and strengthen it with stout and warlike ships whereby we may be defended from Enemies and Pirates.

2. To supply the commerce with convenient ships of burthen as well as of force for all sorts of trades, and that at easie rates, especially for the lading and fetching of gross goods, as Timber, Masts, Pitch, Tarr, Corn, Salt, and that we may no longer be inforced to make use of the *Hollander*, our Neighbours ships and themselves, to fetch and bring all those Northern commodities, which we cannot be without, from *Norway* and the East Country, whereby we inrich them, and increase their shiping, to our own prejudice and infinite disadvantage, and this meerly by our sloath and negligence.

Fit for all trades.
To take us off from imploying Hollanders.
For the Norway and East-land trade.
To remedy it.
To the Hollanders loss.
To our advantage,
To reveal the last Act for shiping

To remedy the same, and to disable the *Hollanders*, our only competitors in trade and shiping, and that to our own advantage in a short time, the following particulars are recommended to be considered of, and if found convenient desired to be put in practice, the sooner the better.

That the late Act for increase of shiping be repealed, and void to all intents

tents and purpoſes; Experience having taught us ſince it was made, how pernitious and deſtructive it hath proved to our trade and ſhipping, eſpecially for the northern parts of this Nation, we having ſuffered far greater inconveniences and loſs thereby, than ever it could have any wayes advantaged us. *which hath been very deſtructive to us.*

1. Becauſe put in execution too ſuddenly, before we could ſupply our ſelves with meet ſhipping for the introducing among us groſſe goods from *Norway*, and the East-land Countries. *As put in execution too ſuddenly.*

2. Becauſe it was left with ſo many loop-holes and ſally-ports, that every one got out of it when and how he pleaſed, being not to be hindered. *Left with too many ſally-ports.*

3. Becauſe ſo defective in its ſelf, admitting as many interpretations, as men had occaſion to make uſe of, whereby the Hollanders got more advantages of us, both as to our trade and imployment of his ſhipping, eſpecially ſince the warr began, and hath continued with *Spain*, that never could a happened the like miſchief to a people, coveting trade as we do, and jealous of every thing that hath but a colour of intercepting us therein, having been hereby laid open and deſtroyed by theſe crafty and ſubtle Hollanders by our own permiſſion. *Made defective giving too much liberty of imploying Hollanders. Our loſſes and experience, ſince the Spaniſh warr makes us ſee our error.*

1. In letting our own ſhipping remain by the walls, and imploying theirs, notwithſtanding the Act, which in a manner gave us occaſion more freely to imploy them. *By letting our own ſhips lye ſtill, and imploying Hollanders.*

2. By our imploying of their ſhips and people we have given them the inſight and knowledge of our whole trade and negotiations, which thereby hath been diſcovered unto them, inabling them the better to circumvent us. *By giving the Hollander the knowledge of our trade.*

3. In giving them hereby the power to betray us, which they have done by wofull experience, and upon obtaining their ſhips and fraight, have delivered up our goods to our enemies, whereby many have been ruinated and undone, the Nations ſtock loſt, the revenue indamaged, our ſhipping and Seamen periſhing. *By letting the Hollander have power to betray us.*

For prevention thereof in the future, and that the Hollanders trade and ſhipping may be decreaſed, and our own ſhipping increaſed; *To prevent it for the future.*

1. That forthwith a Prohibition be made, that all the Subjects of this Nation of *England*, and its dominions, ſhall not take to fraight any Foreiners ſhips directly nor indirectly in any of the Ports belonging to *England*, and its dominions, or in any other Princes dominions and Ports, if any Engliſh ſhip be there to be fraighted. *1. To prohibit all Engliſh from fraighting forein ſhips.*

2. That all perſons of our own Nation, and its dominions, as well as any other Princes or States Subjects whatſoever, importing among us, or exporting from us, any ſort of merchandiſe in any veſſel, not properly belonging to this Nation of *England*, and its dominions, and ſailed by an Engliſh Commander, and the major part Engliſh men, to pay double Cuſtome for all his Goods and Merchandiſe, ſo brought in by forein ſhips, or ſhipped out in them; and if that double Cuſtom may not be thought enough upon ſome ſort of Goods, to impoſe treble Cuſtom on ſuch as may require that charge. *2. That Engliſh as well ſtrangers making uſe of forein ſhips, to pay double Cuſtom.*

3. That in *Contra* to the foregoing Article, all ſtrangers, of what Nation ſoever, that ſhall bring into this Nation, or export any Commodities hence, *3. That all ſtrangers imploying Engliſh ſhips pay no more Cuſtom than an Engliſh man.*

hence in the ſhips *bona fide*, and properly belonging to this Nation, and its dominions, to pay no more Cuſtom upon the Goods ſo imported, or exported, in our ſhips than an Engliſh-man.

The advantages will be.

The advantages ariſing hereby to the Commerce of this Nation, are as followeth.

All Nations will imploy Engliſh ſhips, eſpecially trading with us.

1. All forein Nations will make uſe of our ſhips, by reaſon of their ſtrength and force, able to ſecure their Goods from Enemies and Pirates, as likewiſe for the advantage they will have in bringing their Merchandiſe to us, and obtaining thereby the benefit of paying no more Cuſtoms than our ſelves, which will be very eaſie to them.

No forein ſhips can bring their Goods to market cheaper than we.

2. Forein ſhipping, although they bring their Goods, in reference to fraight, cheaper than our ſhips do, yet they will not foreſtall our fraight, in regard what is ſaved in the fraight by ſuch as fraight them, will be inhanſed upon them again, by their paying double Cuſtomes.

Engliſh ſhips will bring Goods to markets as cheap as ſtrangers.

3. We our ſelves in our own ſhips ſhall hereby be inabled to bring our Goods to market as cheap as any forein ſhips can do, by reaſon of the eaſineſs of our Cuſtomes.

Foreiners cannot under-ſell us.

4. No ſtrangers by this courſe will be able for to under-ſell us, becauſe their Goods will ſtand them in as dear as ours, and ſo we ſhall trade with them upon equal terms, for undoubtedly, when all the difference that will be betwixt the ſtranger and us, who it is that ſhall purchaſe his Goods at the beſt hand, we ſhall be both as able, diligent, and quick as they.

We ſhall obtain Goods as cheap as they.

The pretence of the Hollanders ſailing cheaper than we taken away.

5. That great obſtacle, or Remora, which our Navigation is ſtopt with, of the Hollanders ſayling cheaper in their ſhips than we do in ours, and ſo by their eaſie fraight are capable to under-ſell us in all places, will be quite taken away and laid aſide, for by this way and courſe we ſhall be equal with them.

The Hollanders trade to the East-land, *and* Norway, *will vaniſh.*

6. That great trade which the Hollanders do carry on with us now, from *Norway* and *East-land*, in Timber, Deals, Maſts, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarr, will be ours: And whereas now we do want ſhips for the management of that trade, our own ſhipping being generally unfit, in a ſhort time, we walking in this preſcribed path, all their Prames and Fluts will become ours; and their very Seamen, for want of imployment, will remove to us, naturalizing themſelves meerly to get imployment from us, that they may have bread to eat and feed their otherwiſe ſtarved bodies, who muſt periſh as well as their ſhips, the one unleſs they do come over to us for imployment, and the other, unleſs they be ſold to us; then by their Seamens coming over to us we ſhall be fitted with people underſtanding in the management of the fiſhing trade; a thing ſo conſiderable for the inriching this Nation, and that is in a manner the ſole maintenance of the Hollanders trade, Seamen and ſhipping.

Their ſhips will be ſold to us.

Their Seamen will be ours.

By them we ſhall be fitted for the fiſhing trade.

The ſole maintenance of the Hollanders.

In the Levant and Mediterraneen Seas only Engliſh ſhips will be imployed.

7. Hereby in the Levant and Mediterranean Seas the Hollanders ſhips will be ſlighted and rejected, and want their imployment from all Nations in thoſe parts, who will ſtrive to have their Merchandiſe conveighed only in our Engliſh veſſels.

8. By this Act our Engliſh ſhipping will gain ſuch repute in all parts, that it will infinitely increaſe them, both in number, as well as ſtrength and burden.

It will increaſe the in burden, ſtrength and number.

9. Hereby our ſhipping will never want imployment and good fraights, for what we our ſelves cannot lade, ſtrangers will ſupply, by reaſon of their ſecurity and advantage which thereby they will receive: And whereas our great ſhips have even loſt their wonted eſteem, and ſo we have been forced to ſend them out upon long and deſperate voyages, they will regain it again; and being imployed nearer hand, be ready at all ſummons to ſupply the Publick when ever any occaſion may offer to make uſe of them.

They will never want imployment for our ſelves and ſtrangers.

Our great ſhips will regain their repute, and be ready for Publick Service when there is occaſion.

The ninth meanes to increaſe and nouriſh the trade of this Nation is, that ſome way may be found out, to agree with the Spaniard, for the buying up the Wool of his Country, prohibiting all other Nations beſides the Engliſh, to tranſport from *Spain* to any other people, or place, any of the ſaid Wool but for *England*.

The ninth meanes to increaſe trade, to buy up all the Spaniſh wool.

The Advantages that would ariſe hereby unto our Nation, and its Commerce are theſe:

The Advantages ariſing thereby.

1. It would very much improve our Manufactories, and make our Nation the Staple for all ſorts of woollen Commodities throughout the World.

It would improve our Manufactory.

2. The Hollander would be utterly diſabled from counterfeiting our Woollen-Draperies, and all his ſubtleties would come to nothing, which through our neglect of compaſſing this work, and ſuffering him to get into his power the Spaniſh Wool, he hath even eaten us out of our fine Cloth trade.

Deprive the Hollanders from counterfeiting of them.

3. It would be a meanes infinitely to imploy our own people, and to ſet them at work, and thereby keep the fabrick of theſe ſorts of Goods in our own Dominions.

It would imploy our People.

4. It would occaſion the imployment of much ſhipping, to fetch theſe Wools from place to place, and afford owners of ſhips good fraights to the great incouragement of building ſhips.

Increaſe imployment for ſhips.

5. It would notably advance the *Spaniſh* Trade, giving the Traders that way a moſt large meanes, for to make returns from thence when other wayes may fail, and that not only to the Trader for the North parts of *Spain*, but to the Trader for the South likewiſe; It having been in agitation heretofore between the two Nations, even within a very little of being ſettled, had not the unhappy warr in the bowels of this Nation fallen out, which fruſtrated the compleating this ſo noble a deſign, which was not miſliked by the Councils of both Nations, who were very well ſatisfied therein, and of the great benefit that would have arrived thereby to each other. It being my judgement, if we were ſettled in peace within our ſelves, and this negotiation of the Wools ſet afoot again by ſome judicious perſon, with the Publick approbation and ſupport, there might be meanes uſed to compaſs the ſame, and ſuch terms propoſed between us and the Spaniard, that might be approved of to the liking of them and us; and therefore to be wiſhed, that a work ſo advantagious to this Commerce were effected.

Give good opportunities for returns to Merchants.

Heretofore it was to have been obtained.

By diſcreet management likely enough ſtill to be effected.

The Spaniard would reap the benefit as well as we, therefore to be deſired.

he tenth means to ncrease trade,
have the Statutes gainst Jews put in xecution.
he ingrossers of all rade wherever they ome.
he Farmers of all axes and Duties.
h. blood-suckers of ll Nations.
he only Extortioners nd usurers.
he destroyers of all eople wherever hey settle.
ee Mr. Prynne *a-ainst the Jews ad-ission into* England.
ur own experience an tell us what they e,
pain, Portugal, Ita-y, *East and West* In-ies *may be examples.*
he promoters of all eceits in Coyn or Com-odities.
o punishment can ake them beware.
ee what they have one in England
nce permitted by the te Protector O. C.
hey have got into ll our American lantations.
ngrossed the Trade, nd filled them with lse money and goods ired Barbadoes *to e ruine of many.*

hey value not their wn loss so they ruine ristians.

The tenth meanes to nourish, increase, and revive the dying Trade of this Nation is, that all Jews lately crept into this Nation, and its Dominions, be extirpated and banished, according to the ancient Laws and Statutes made from time to time to that purpose; it being the Jews whole design, where ever they are admitted, by degrees for to disperse themselves into all parts of the Nation, where trade is, that they may thereby the better ingross the same into their own hands.

Their next course being the farming of the Customs and Publick Duties gathered in those places where they be admitted, whereby becoming both masters of the money and the trade, they may the better oppress all both rich and poor, sucking the very blood of the people, like Horse-leaches, out of their veins, and racking their estates with griping usury; it being observable, whereever they have had any time to settle themselves among a people, they have been the destruction of that Nation and People, both in their Trade and Estates, which this Nation of ours, in former dayes hath sufficiently experienced: As whoever please but to peruse that worthy Piece of Mr. *Prynne* against the admission of Jews in *England*, may easily be satisfied, what a generation of People they be: And if by our own lamentable experience we cannot be sufficiently warned of them, let *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, the East and West *Indies*, where they are so numerous at this present, be examples unto us; there having never any Tax been laid in those parts, but Jews are still the Farmers thereof: There hath never been any false money coyned or introduced, but Jews are the fomenters and contrivers thereof; No false barrs of silver made in the *Indies*, but the Jews have been the Actors therein: And notwithstanding those exemplary punishments, which from time to time hath been inflicted on them (sometimes) to the cutting off their whole Posterities, that others might thereby be terrified; yet for all those heavy punishments they will not leave their villany, being a stift-necked People, and so continue to this day, without remorse or any amendment. And if you will look a little nigher into the present time with us, observe but since *O. C.* the late Protector, seemingly gave them a hope to have admission in this Nation (and that upon the suggestion of some, that by their tradings among us they would advance the Revenue one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*) how have they increased, coming from all parts to us? and not only here in *England*, but into all our American Plantations, as *Barbadoes*, St. *Citts*, *Mevis & seranam*, where by their slaves, whom they use like Horses, carry on their backs up and down into every corner of those Plantations all sorts of Commodities, ingrossing thereby the whole Trade, filling them with false monies and merchandise; and if report be true, were the Authors of that first great fire in *Barbadoes*, wherein so many suffered the losse of their Estates to their ruine, and really conceived was done by the Jews malitiously; but those that give the best construction thereof say, it happened by their coyning of false pieces of eight to deceive the Inhabitants, the fire beginning at a Jews house, it being a Maxim held by that People, not to value their own losse, so thereby they can destroy Christians, being such haters of Christianity, that seldom or never do you see any of them to become Christians; and when

when any occasionally do pretend to be Christians; its either for fear of some extraordinary punishment likely to fall upon them, which they may have deserved, or else to secure and save their Estates from confiscations, which *Mr. Prynne* very fully by many examples in his book before recited hath made appear. And in regard its somewhat pertinent to the present purposes, I shall by one example in these our dayes, apparent in the eyes of the whole Commerce, and worth observation, whereby those who think these people a harmlesse generation of men, and to be admitted among us in hopes of their conversions, may be undeceived and satisfied; it hath not been without cause, that former ages have made such strict Laws against them, it being to be feared, considering the fantastical opinions and heresies now reigning in this Nation, instead of our converting them to Christianity, they rather may pervert and turn us to Iudaism; for who have you seen of these Jews lately admitted into *England*, that hath publikely been baptized, acknowledging the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *E contra*, I pray see *Antonio Fernandes Caravahal* what he hath done after twenty years living in *England*, enjoying all privileges and quietnesse among us, received as a Citizen in this City of *London*, trading freely without the least molestation, having for about sixteen years of that time, professed himself a Roman Catholick; Answered at the Font for many Christian Children baptised at the Spanish Embassadors house, nay hath there also baptised divers of his own publikely, though it seems nevertheless he circumcised them the eighth day privately: proclaiming himself a Christian (and yet a Jew in heart) waiting only a fit time to discover it, which he did as soon as there was a seeming consent of their admission, as is before declared by the late *O. P.* And this *Fernandes Caravahal* hath notably abused this Nation, for when the *Hambrough* Silver ships were taken, many Jews subject to the Hollander had their Estates owned by him as Portugal Spaniards, but when we fell out with *Portugal*, then he was a Spaniard, when the War began with *Spain*, then he was neither Spaniard, Portugal, French nor Dutch, Italian nor Turk, but an Hebrew, a plain downright Jew, acknowledging he never was or would be a Christian, taking upon him the outward profession of Christianity only for safety, which now he needed no longer to make use of, being he could live in *England* a professed Jew, and receive more respect with *O. P.* or his Council in all businesses, either for himself or his Tribe, than any Christian could have whatsoever. Is not this then evidence enough to shew what these Jews be, and would it not be an extream peece of Iustice in this Nation, and a great service to God, for to punish this *Fernandes* for his Hypocrisie, and to banish both him and all his Tribe out of the Nation, whereby to prevent farther mischief, that others might through the terror thereof be warned from doing the like for the future, confiscation of his Estate being too small a punishment for his offence.

They never appear Christians but for fear of punishment or loss of Estate.

An Observation thereof now among us to undeceive such as think them to be as harmlesse people.

They rather likely to pervert us then we convert them.

Let Antonio Fernandes *witnesse, who hath been twenty years among us, sixteen thereof professing himself a Christian. Baptised his own and other Children.*

Abused the Nation in the businesse of our Silver Ships.

At last was neither French nor Dutch, Portugal nor Spaniard, Italian nor Turk, but an Hebrew Jew.

Professing Christianity only as a Cloak for his Knavery.

What greater evidence to discover the temper of these Jews.

Antonio Fernandes a fit person to be made an example.

And for a further experience of these Jews ingrossing the trade of this Nation to its ruine, let the *Canary* Merchants be called to testifie who it is, but the Jews that have spoiled that trade, and brought us

The Canary trade ruinated by the Jews.

to

...ines are ... from 10 l. ...modities now ... 10 l. ready mony to the impoverishment of our Nation.

Self and private interest the cause of the Jews admission.

God in mercy to the Nation stop their admission.

without the Jews help the Publike may be furnished with mony.

The Jews instead of increasing do decrease the Revenew and trade.

The Nations Stock is great enough, and needs not the Jews to help.

All parts to which we trade can witnesse.

See if in this Nation there be any want of Forein Commodities.

What ever they trade for, we must not trade in.

If permitted still they will ingrosse the trade, the land and we must be their Slaves.

Since their admission the Customs advanced nothing.

As Christians for Gods glory, as Englishmen for our one preservation we ought to get them banished.

to pay twenty pounds a pipe for Canary wines in ready mony (silver ...ce being liked or able to purchase them at that rate, but it must be Spanish pistols) when as heretofore they were bought by our Nation trading thither, part for Commodities carried hence, part for time, and part mony, at ten pound *per* Pipe, to the great accommodation of all that traded into those Islands, and the expence of our manufactories, which advantage is now quite taken away, and instead of having the proceeds of our Commodities returned in wines, we are fain to carry mony to purchase them, which impoverisheth the Nation, and what can be more destructive than this is unto us? And although private interest (and Self the great Sin of this Age) assisted the admission of Jews, under that grand pretence of their increasing the publick revenew by their trade, the design was stopped at that time by Gods providence, through the pious opposition of some who are to be reverenced, and never to be forgotten for their faithfulnesse to the Nation, and the Gospel setled therein, it being not only desired, but hoped that they may never be admitted by Law among us under what pretence soever, for should the Nation be in want of mony never so much, without having it from Jews, undoubtedly the publick may be furnished, for be sure they will not doe it but on such terms as unhappy should we be to have it from them; it would not be to the increasing the revenew, but decreasing it and the Nations trade likewise; for it is evident to all knowing Merchants of this Nation, that the Stock of *England* is too great for its own trade, our Country affording such plenty of Commodities, and our Merchants so numerous and wealthy, that where ever the Nation settles any factory, its easie to see how they overcloy all parts with our goods more than they can vent; and again for returns more is imported by us of forein Commodities, than the Nation can spend; being then so, as that it is so is most apparent, if consideration be had in observing how low all sorts of Commodities are in *England*, and at what easie rates they are to be had. Its true the present trouble, makes them the cheaper, yet when a Nations stock is greater than its trade will bear, Commodities will alwayes in that place be cheap; and therefore what need we the Jews Stock to increase our trade, which must of necessity decrease and spoil it? for did we want Stock in the Nation, then somewhat might be said; but seeing our own is too great already, it must follow, they trading, we must desist, and if we do desist from trading, and let them alone, we must suffer them to become Masters of the whole trade of our Nation, the Ingrossers of all the Land, and at last we must become their Vassals and Slaves, and if the question would satisfie, pray let it be required, that the Officers of the Custom House declare how much the Customs have been increased since they have been permitted to live and trade among us; its well if they have not decreased rather, I am sure the trade of the Nation hath, and that not a little.

Considering all which, and much more that might be inlarged in reference thereunto: It will behove us all of this Nation, as we are Christians, for the glory of God and honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ and his Gospel, to endeavour the extirpation and banishment of all Jews

from

from among us; and then as Engliſhmen if we deſire the trade of this Nation to increaſe, let us unanimouſly be inſtrumental to diſcover theſe people, and diveſt them of their hold which they have gotten in *England*, that they may never ſettle in this Nation, for fear leſt by willingly permitting them to remain among us, inſtead of a bleſſing, we bring a curſe upon our poſterity, to the Nations utter ruine and deſtruction, not doubting but God in his due time will do his own work in their converſion, and being their own Country *Judea* wants inhabitants, its better they return thither and wait Gods pleaſure, where in the mean time they may have room enough to inlarge any trade they can manage, and we may accompany them with our prayers and deſires, and permit all thoſe among us that think of the rebuilding *Jeruſalem* again, to go along with them, and bleſſe God we are ſo well rid of ſuch a Generation.

Leſt inſtead of advantage, it bring ruine, inſtead of being bleſſed, we be curſed.

God will do his own work in his own time for their Converſion.

In their own Country there is room to ſet up their trade, and alſo for ſuch among us as think of building Ieruſalem.

Thus having by the foregoing propoſals ſhewd ſome means for the increaſing the trade of the Nation which is commended to your conſideration.

Thus far of the means to increaſe our trade.

In the next place I ſhall ſet down ſome wayes and means, for the eaſe and incouragement of the trade and commerce of this Nation, whereby in theſe ſad and dangerous times wherein we are, the traders into forein parts may not be diſheartened, but inlivened with hopes, that by their perſeverance in trade, they may in time reap the benefit of their patience and extream hazards, which ſince this Nation was a trading people, never were greater. And it is not to be doubted, but that thoſe that are in power, conſidering how neceſſary a thing it is for their own advantage to preſerve and incourage trade, without which as the people of this Nation cannot ſubſiſt nor ſupply their wants, or vent their commodities, ſo likewiſe the Publick without trade cannot have any way or means for to furniſh or maintain the charges of the Government; Therefore it doth concern them that are in power to eaſe and incourage trade all they can, as well as the people to deſire it, it being prayed by all ſuch as wiſh this Nations proſperity, that a ſpeedy courſe may be taken to remedy what is amiſſe in the Commerce, whereby to eaſe and incourage all Merchants tradings, leſt by delaying the cure, other people and Nations get our trade from us, and when the Merchants trading are ruinated, having nothing left to trade with, it will be too late (according to the Proverb) when the Steed is ſtole, to ſhut the Stable dore.

wayes propoſed to incourage and eaſe trade.

That Merchants may not be diſheartened in theſe ſad times.

Thoſe in Power ought to eaſe and incourage Merchants for their own advantage as well as the peoples good.

The Nation requires it, and that ſpeedily before it be too late.

The wayes therefore which are to be taken into conſideration for the eaſe and incouragement of the trade of this Nation, are as followeth.

Conſider the wayes to Incourage and eaſe trade.

The firſt means to incourage and eaſe the trade of this Nation, is, that the burdens and diſturbances of the Cuſtom Houſe and its Officers, be removed, taken away, or regulated.

The fifth means to incourage trade, is to remove the burdens of the Cuſtom Houſe.

1. That the Cuſtoms may not be farmed by any under what pretence ſoever, but executed by Commiſſioners for the Publike, they to be able knowing men of publike ſpirits, curteous in their carriage, not covetous, but honeſt and free hearted, meet to incourage men that do trade, and ready to eaſe them when any occaſion ſhall preſent or offer before them.

1. *Not to permit the Cuſtoms to be farmed, but executed by Commiſſioners able and knowing men.*

2. That

2. The Commissioners to have Power of determining differences of seisures between the Officers and Merchants, and they freed from attending on Courts and Committies.

2. That those Commissioners so established, may have such authority and power given them, that they may end and determine all differences arising between the Merchants and Officers in reference to seisures, or otherwayes that the Merchant trading, may thereby be freed from waiting upon Committees or Courts of Justice, spending their mony in Law, and their time in attendances upon every petty and frivolous businesse, which trouble and solicitude, with their expence and losse of time, produceth more dammage to the Merchant, than the losse of his goods, it happening often times in the transactions of Merchants affairs, divers accidents arive, having relation to the Customs, of small importance, and yet vexatious enough to the trader, which cannot be foreseen till they come to passe, and fit for the Commissioners to determine, without ingaging the traders to run up and down from *Westminster* Courts, to *White-Hall* Committees, losing that time which they might better spend at the *Exchange*, a place fitter for Merchants than Courts of Iudicature, which is not only burthensome, but a grrat discouragement to Merchants, these latter years having sufficiently tired the Commerce in those attendances; a greater Hell to Merchants upon Earth cannot be undergone.

3. The Custom-House to open twice a day from 8. to a 11. and from 2. till 5.

3. That the Custom-House open for the entering of goods inwards or outwards twice a day, from eight in the morning till eleven, and in the afternoon from two till five, whereby all sodain accidents arising may be supplied, and the old wonted hours for *Exchange* meetings no way hindered, which ought to be from eleven to twelve, and from five till six and no longer, according to the institution of the founder of that Royal fabrick, so convenient for the negotiations of the Commerce, and so judicially observed by our Ancestors.

4. The taking up and shipping goods to be from Sun to Sun Winter and Summer.

4 That for taking up of goods brought in, and for shipping of goods sent out, the hours to be from Sun rising to Sun setting Winter and Summer, whereby Merchants may the better manage their businesse, having time enough to compasse the same, for seeing the Merchant payes the Duty by his industrious trade, out of which the Officer hath his salary and livelyhood; If by accident the Merchant is forced through businesse, and so belated in taking up or shipping of his goods, the Officer should not think much of his pains, seeing what he doth is still but his Duty, and for the advantage of the Publike.

The Officer ought to attend for Publeke good, and why.

5. No Officer to stop any Merchants goods, but upon very good grounds.

The Merchant not being deficient in his entry, the Officer to make him good all dammage.

Where the Merchant hath committed a wilful error, his goods to be confiscate and totally lost.

5. That no Officer whatsoever be permitted to stop any Merchants goods that are taking up or shipping out, and are entred in the Custom House, upon every slight suspition or humor of the Officer, but with much caution, yet in case there may be a just suspition of the Officers which may prompt him to stop and open any Merchants goods imported or exported to be done, but if no fault shall appear, then the Officer to be liable to pay for the new making up the said goods so opened, and all charges and damages arising thereupon unto the Merchant to be made him good to the uttermost farthing by the said Officer.

In Contra, If there be any wilful fault or error committed by the Merchant, and found out, the goods to be seised and confiscate without mercy, and no other favour shewed therein, but that the owner of

the

goods may be permitted to redeem them as they shall be appraised by the Officers of the Publike appointed for that purpose, laying down his ready mony for them, the said proceeds of the goods so confiscate the one half to be for the Officer that seised them, the other half for to be applied to the Publike treasury.

where an error is wilfully done the Merchant to bear his own damage.

But if by mistake or ignorance there do happen a seisure to be made, and that it appear not wilfully, but accidentally done, the party so erring, to bear all the charges of making up his goods himself, and the damages that may happen thereupon the Officer to be exempted therefrom; the Commissioners to be judges in these cases, and to finish it immediarely, not admitting the person to be turmoyl'd by Law.

The Commissioners to be Judges herein.

The second means to ease and incourage trade, is to have the Duty of excise regulated.

The second means to ease and incourage the Commerce of this Nation, is, that the duty of excise may be regulated, and put into some better way for the ease of the Commerce, and people of this Nation; For as Custom and Excise is the most harmless and rationablest way, to bring in a revenew for the maintenance of the Publike affairs of a Nation and its Government, so the irregular way of levying these Publike dutyes makes them abominated and hated, which otherwaies would be of great satisfaction, it not being a trouble to pay the duty, but to be turmoyled and vexed by the under Officers, and the arbitrary ways in the collection thereof, which makes it burthensome, there being not any way or duty easier born by all people, than an excise upon the consumption of goods within the Land, be they Forein or Native Commodities, it is the most equitablest imposition to a people that can be, for hereby every one poor and rich bears his part and proportion according to his expences, for he that spends little payes little, and he that spends much, payes a great deal of Excise, whereby envy is taken away, which is heightned in personal taxes, for many that are the assessors to spare themselves, lay the burthen on their neighbours, and that often times in malice, as indeed who can know a mans personal estate, and how then can there be an equal way to tax them, some seeming rich, and yet are poor, others seem poor, and yet are rich, so that it is impossible to lay a tax right? but where a duty is levyed on the consumption of goods in a land, ther's no man but contributes according to his quality, unless it be the miserable Usurer, whose very covetousness is tax enough to him, he nevertheless oft leaving his estate to such, as after his death payes treble the duty, by their consuming what he left, than he ever saved in hording up, so he did but borrow it a while to have it repaid with advantage: And as it is the impartialest way in the World to raise a Revenew, so it is the most constantest income of any to a Nation, and that without prejudice, especially being regularly gathered in.

The equallest way to raise a Revenew in a Nation.

The duty not so burthensome as the irregular collection thereof.

The Excise the most easiest way to raise mony for the Publike use.

Its born by all in proportion rich and poor.

It's the most equitablest way, and beyond any other tax, and freest from envy and malice.

All contribute in Excise according to their expence but the Usurer.

The Misers posterity makes good what he saved.

It is the most constantest Income of any to a Nation.

That the duty of Excise may be gathered in, both for the ease of the Commerce and advantage to the Revenew. The following proposal in reference thereunto is commended to consideration.

The way proposed to collect the Excise with ease and advantage.

The duty of Excise is raised by two wayes or means out of which it issues and is gathered, and that is either,

Two ways by which Excise is raised.

1. Vpon Commodities brought into a Nation from Forein parts, and so consumed there, or else,

1. *On imported Commodities.*

On our Native Commodities.

2. Vpon Commodities made in the Nation or its Dominions, and consumed upon the place where made.

The first proposition stated under two qualifications.

For the first proposition of Commodities imported from forein parts I state thus, the importers may be ranked under these two qualifications following.

Of persons to be trusted with the Excise.

1. Of persons known in their abilities and aboad, and so consequently to be trusted.

Of persons not to be trusted.

2. Of persons unknown as to their aboad or abilities, and so not to be trusted.

Its easy to secure the Excise in the hands of persons to be trustrd.

For the first qualification of persons known in the abilities and aboad, Importers of Forein Commodities, and to be trusted undoubtedly, it is most easie to secure the Excise in their hands without any scruple.

The accompts to be kept with them Exemplified by the importing a parcel of wines.

As for instance the Accompts with them to be kept to be thus stated.

The Importer makes his entry at the Custom House for 100. Buts of Wine, payes his Custome and becomes liable (an Act being made to that purpose) to be charged with the Excise, being so charged and having his Wine in Custody, he sels 50. Butts, gives the buyer a ticket directed to the Excise Office of their sale, the buyer on that note pays the Excise, and brings from the Office an order directed to the Seller of the said Wines for the delivery of the 50. Butts by him sold to the buyer, for that the Duty of them is satisfied or paid, which order of delivery, the Importer or Seller of the said wines keeps for his discharge against the time of his accompting, which may be every six Months, or every twelve Months, as it shall be thought fit and ordained for the most ease of the Commerce. At the time of Accompting, the Importer having his leakage taken off, which is by order allowed 22 Butts, and then produceth his Warrant of delivery for 50 Butts more, remains in his Seller to sell only 8 Butts, and there appears to have been disposed of by himself 20 Butts, for which he is to pay and clear the Excise, which so soon as the Account is made up, within a few dayes limited to that purpose, he payes the same in, so that it appears the 100 Butts entred in Custom House are cleared, and 8 only remains to sell, to begin a new accompt withall for the following year.

The accompt of all other Commodities stated.

The like is to be observed for what ever Commodities be imported by such persons as are known and to be trusted.

The way to secure the Excise from persons unknown.

For the second qualification of persons unknown in their aboad and abilities, and not to be trusted.

To pay Custom and Excise together.

When they make their entries in the Custom-House, and pay their Customs, let them pay their Excise also, and for their paying their Excise in ready mony immediately down, to be allowed ten *per cent.* which allowance will countervail the advance of so much ready mony, and they cannot, neither will they complain for not being trusted; it being certain, that upon such an allowance of ten *per cent.* many that might be trusted will not, because of reaping the benefit granted to unknown persons.

Ten per cent. *to be allowed for advance of their Excise.*

Known persons will gladly imbrace that allowance.

The advantages lately arising.

The advantages by setling the Excise in this way, will be thus,

1. The

1. The receiving of preſent mony will be of greater conſequence to the Publike, than the allowance of ten *per cent.* can any way be diſadvantageous. *1. Receipt of pr[e]ſent mony.*

2. The Duty it ſelf by the receiving of ready mony, will be better ſecured. *2. The ſecuring the Duty.*

3. The whole Commerce will be freed from and eaſed of thoſe tedious accompts and perverſe officers, who only ſeek themſelves and not the Publike good. *3. The eaſe of commerce.*

4. The multitude of Officers every where may be leſſened, who live upon the Publike purſe, an idle life, vexatious to the people through their prolling informations, when they might imploy themſelves in other callings to the benefit of the Nation, and ſave the Publike a conſiderable Sum of money yearly, which iſſues out for their wages, and that only to maintain them to do miſchief. *4. The ſalary of ſo many uſeleſſe Officers will be ſaved.*

5. And laſtly thoſe numerous and vaſte accompts kept between buyer and Seller, importer and exporter, as alſo with ſuch as pay their Exciſe in ready mony at the Cuſtom Houſe when they enter their goods, will be uſeleſſe and needleſſe, there needing not any accompt to be kept, but meerly with ſuch as are truſted with Exciſe, of which number there will be but few, having an allowance made them for the advance thereof, as is before declared. *5. Tedious accompts will all men excuſe, except ſuch as are truſted who will be but few.*

There may be here an Objection made. *An Objection.*

If the Exciſe be thus ſetled, the Importer by the connivance of the waiter or ſearcher at the Cuſtom Houſe, may very much defraud the Publick Revenew, for as much as the Importer having once paſſed his goods at the Cuſtom Houſe, there is no farther accompt taken of the goods, being freely at the Importers Liberty to diſpoſe of them as he pleaſeth. *The Publike may hereby be defrauded.*

To which it is Anſwered, *Anſwer.*

1. As there will need but one Officer both for the Exciſe and Cuſtom, let his ſalary be the greater, and ſo conſiderable, that thereby he may have a good livelyhood for his Family, and not be neceſſitated to take rewards to be unfaithful. *To have but one Officer for Exciſe and Cuſtom, and be well paid.*

2. That whatever Officer ſhall be found or convinced to have defrauded the Publike by the abuſe of his truſts, immediately to loſe his imployment without any readmiſſion thereunto, which undoubtedly will ſo ingage him, that he will not be tempted with a ſmall reward to loſe his whole ſubſiſtence. *The Officer abuſing his truſt to loſe his place without readmiſſion.*

3. The Importers goods ſeized and totally loſt and confiſcated without any compoſure, more than to pay the value down in ready mony as ſhall be appraiſed, or another give for them. *The Merchant to loſe his goods and totally confiſcated.*

If for all this ſtrictneſſe and hazard, the Merchant ſhall find out a way to ſave ſome part of his Cuſtoms (it being the thoughts of many, that ſtolen waters are ſweeteſt) and ſuppoſing that the exciſe will alſo thereby be ſaved to him. *If the Merchant do ſave part of his Duty yet no loſſe to the Revenew.*

The obſervables followings being duly conſidered (in this very caſe) it will evidently appear that the Publike Revenew will not be any ways leſſened or diminiſhed thereby. *The Reaſon why.*

Not one in a hundred will adventure it.

1. Becauſe not one in a hundred by reaſon of the inconſiderateneſſe of the profit and great hazard therein, will not attempt it.

What is ſaved by a Merchant is but to inlarge his trade.

2. Becauſe whatever the Merchant ſaves this way, or indeed any way, it is but to inlarge his trade, which is increaſed as his ſtock increaſes, and ſo thereby the Revenew of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, have

The advantage of the Cuſtoms with the ſeiſures and confiſcations will be more than the loſſe.

the benefit and the only advantage.

3. What the Publike may gain by confiſcations and ſeiſures with the Income of Exciſe and Cuſtom through the Merchants inlargement of his trade, will be of farr greater advantage, than whatever is by them ſaved with ſuch ſhifts and hazards can be diſadvantageous.

The Merchant that ſaves Cuſtom to be connived at before any, and why.

4. If the Marchant by adventuring the loſſe of his goods by ſuch ſhifts and hazards, doth ſave any part of the Duty, who ought to be connived at rather than he, being all his induſtry and labour with his great hazards, amounts but to this, The advancing the Publike

He Inriches the Nation, advances the Revenew, maintains Commerce.

Revenew, and inriching the Nation often times to his own ruine (Pelican like) although its true the hopes of profit leads him to adventure, yet it is the Merchants trading that upholds the Nation in Glory, increaſes her wealth to the good and proſperity of all in general, and

Therefore the eaſe of the Commerce is to be preferred above all.

therefore whatever can be alleeged to the contrary, the eaſe of the Commerce is to be preferred before any thing elſe, ſeeing by Commerce the income of the Nation is raiſed, increaſed, and preſerved.

Whereas,

The only gainers by Exciſe are the Ingroſſers and Shopkeepers, as its now eſtabliſhed.

As the Exciſe at this preſent is managed, the only gainers thereby are the Ingroſſers of Commodities, and retaylers in ſhops (that buy of Merchants that are the importers and nouriſhers of forein trade, and the only ſufferers by this Duty) and what ever the Shopkeepers and

The Shopkeepers increaſe of their Stock by Exciſe, deſtructive to the Nation.

Ingroſſers gain, is moſt deſtructive to the Nation and its Commerce, becauſe as they increaſe their ſtocks, it is only for miſchief, beating down thereby the Merchants markets, and when they have ingroſſed into their own hands what the Merchant hath imported, in the retailing them to the people, inhance their prices to the prejudice of the whole Nation.

The ſecond propoſition for the raiſing Exciſe by goods wrought in the Nation.

The ſecond way or means in reference to the raiſing of the Duty of Exciſe is, concerning Commodities wrought or made in this Nation.

To take riſe from the maker of them.

Which comparatively falls under the ſame order in the gathering thereof into the Publike, as doth the goods imported by Merchants from forein parts, for taking Riſe from the firſt maker of them, it is moſt eaſie to be gathered in, eſpecially having ſet places and Markets

To have ſet places for the ſayl of all goods, and there to be entred.

for the ſale of all in-land Commodities, where in the Town-houſe or Hall appointed for that purpoſe, every man ſhould make entry of all ſuch goods as he brings to market to ſell, and what is ſold to forein

What is bought to be conſumed in the Land to pay Exciſe, and what for exportation to pay none.

traders, or for the conſumption of the Land, hereby will be eaſily known, ſo that he which buyes for the inland conſumption to pay Exciſe upon the place, and he which buys any goods to export to any forein part to pay none; But in caſe this way of the Exporters buying of

Or elſe the goods bought to export, to pay Exciſe, and reallowed when ſhipped out.

goods, and not paying his Exciſe, may occaſion a difficulty and loſſe, its eaſily remedyed. Let the Seller of the goods pay it himſelf, or elſe the Exporter, and at ſhipping of the ſaid goods, let him have the Exciſe which he paid reallowed him back at Cuſtom Houſe, which if conſidered

sidered, the advance of so much ready mony will be of great use and accommodation to the Publike, and the Merchant will not be much hindered thereby, in regard it will be returned him at the shiping of his goods, part in his Customes outwards, and the rest in ready mony.

Hereby the Publike will be advanced, and the Merchant not damnified.

And for the ease of the Commerce and accommodation of traders, it were good that the Excise for exports and imports, should be kept where the Customs are, and the same method used for the Excise, as is for the Custom, and so what is entered in, shipped out by certificate, which rule would be of great ease to the Commerce, and peace to the people, who have been and are yet turmoyled with troublesome and endlesse accompts, which will never be set to rights; wherefore it were to be desired that an Act of Oblivion might passe to the Commerce for what is past, and for the future to be more exact, whereby to avoid what hath been amisse.

For ease of the Commerce to have Custom and Excise in one place, and managed by one rule for imports and exports.

And for the transactions of inland negotiations by carriage or other wayes, because it would be a great trouble for all people to go down to the Custom House to enter their goods, and pay the Duty of Excise, there may be some convenient place appointed for that purpose, where at set times, one of the Commissioners of the Custom House may attend the same, to dispatch businesse for the inland affairs, and for that it would be too great a burthen for one, each in their turns by months, whereby they will be conversant in what passes there, as well as at Custom House, and so be the better informed to give dispatch in what may offer in any of the said places, concerning those Duties of Excise and Custom, and this will be of great ease and satisfaction to the people and Commerce of this Nation.

For inland transactions, some particular Office for the Excise to ease the people.

One of the Custom House Commissioners to attend by turns for dispatch.

The third means to ease and incourage the trade of this Nation is, that it may not be permitted out of any Merchants ships bound out, or comming home upon Merchants imployments, having once set sayl out of their first port, and begun their voyage, and not arrived at their last port for discharge in their return home upon any pretence whatever that any Captain or Commander of any Ship or Vessel in the Publike service shall presse any of the Seamen, Mariners, or Officers out of the said Merchants ship, or take them away from them being ashore; for by these actions many ships going out have lost their voyages, and others comming home lost both ship and goods, to the ruine and undoing of many honest able Merchants.

The third means to incourage trade.

No Seaman to be prest out of Merchants ships till they have finished their voyages.

Many ships hereby have been lost, and Merchants undone.

And for prevention hereof in the future, That what Captain or Commander in the publike service shall doe any such things, he to be liable to make satisfaction for all damages that may or shall happen or come to such ships and goods, or voyage, by reason of his taking away or pressing their men from them; and in case the estate of the said Captain or Commander is not sufficient to make good the loss or damage, the Treasury of the Custom and Excise to doe it immediately as soon as the said damage so sustained shall be liquidated: This will be a great preservation to Merchants, and keeping of the Commerce from destruction.

Prevention of this mischief, the Captains of such men of war to make good all damages what they can not the Publike to answer it for them.

The fourth means to ease and increase the trade of this Nation is,

The 4th. means to incourage trade.

That a constant Convoy might be alloted for all Merchants ships which should every month goe out, wind and weather permitting, from the

That Convoys be constantly fitted out for the preservation of Merchants ships.

To secure them from Enemies and Pirats.

No Convoy suffer to lade out or home any Merchandise.

A prohibition, penalty, and punishment, for any that shall.

Else the disadvantage will be greater than the advantage.

All men would lade their fine goods in men of Warr.

The Seamen would never fight, but suffer the Merchants ships to perish.

The fifth means to incourage trade.

That no bills of entry be delivered out of Custom House.

A prohibition for the future made therein.

The Projectors Patent taken from him, and he punished.

What he hath got to be imployed thereby to Publike use.

Entries delivered out of the Custom House a very great discouragement to trade.

Advantageous only to Ingrossers and monied men.

Disadvantageous to all in general.

The disadvantages herein follow.

1. *All mens negotiations discovered to ignorant men,*

The ingenious mans trade thereby ruinated.

the *Downs* and so along to the farthermost place in the Mediterranean or Levant Seas where we have any trade, taking all such ships that be ready with them, conducting them as nigh their Port as they can, and as one Convoy arives, that which was there before immediately to return, gathering up all the ships that be ready, as he doth sail along homewards; And by this monthly Convoy, oftentimes there may be more men of War than one in company, and so thereby be inabled the better to see most ships that sail with them even into their very harbours, however, when least, secure them from the hands of Pirates, that wait up and down lurking for whom they may catch into their clutches.

Now as convoyes may on the one hand be an advantage for the security of our Navigation and Commerce, so on the other side there must be a care had, that there be a very strict prohibition (with penalties and punishments, in case of derogating there from) that no Convoy or man of Warr, shall carry to any Ports or places whatever upon fraight to sell, or otherwise, any Merchandise, Silver, Bullion, or Coyn, either outwards or homewards, for should any such things be permitted, it would instead of an advantage to the Commerce, turn to a disadvantage and their utter ruine, for the Commanders of such Convoyes, and the Seamen would be so swayed by the profit that would arise therby (for who is it that would not ship all his rich goods in a man of Warr) that when any occasion should offer for them to fight with Pirates or otherwise, they would not hazard themselvs to defend the ships they Convoy, but even suffer them to perish.

The fifth means to incourage the trade of this Nation is, that no bils of entry either of exports or imports, be suffered to be delivered to any man directly or indirectly out of the Custom House, or any other place by any Officer whatever, but that there be a strict prohibition thereof; and that that Projector that could in the late Protectors days *O.* contrive a way to get a Patent for the same, should be called to account what he hath gained thereby, the which to be taken from him, and applyed to better uses, and with his Pattent about his neck, whipped throughout every Port of *England*, for an example to others, that none may for the future dare to undertake the like,

It being one of the greatest discouragements to trade in this Nation, and of notable consequence if duely considered, the advantages not any, but to some particular Ingrossers of Commodities, and private monyed men, the disadvantages many, and that to all persons generally trading throughout the Nation, especially to merchants, who ought in their own right and assistance to support trade, petition against this Projector to get him well punished, that this delivering out of mens Entries may be never more practiced.

And that the disadvantages may be taken into consideration, pray observe the following particulars, how trade thereby is discouraged.

1. Trade is hereby discouraged, in regard that by these bills of Entry, every mans negotiations are discovered, and it gives too much liberty to busie headed men to pry into the affairs of each other, intermedling therein to their great prejudice, which ought to be kept secret; many hereby supplying their own ignorance by other mens ingenuity,

nuity, and then wanting experience trade only, becauſe ſuch men, whom they conceive are knowing, trade to ſuch or ſuch a place, whereby they ſpoyl each others Markets.

2. Trade hereby is greatly diſcouraged, becauſe all your Ingroſſers of Commodities, & retailing Shop-keepers having theſe bills of Entries, are made acquainted into who e hands what Commodities that be imported come, and then joyning in company to beat down the Markets, taking the advantage of ſuch men whom they obſerve over trade themſelves, and thereby become neceſſitated for monies, who for to ſupply themſelvs in their wants, muſt ſell at any rate, whereby its not they alone that are prejudiced, but all other men that trade: now if ſo be theſe bills of Entry were not permitted to be given to any perſon whatever, the buyer would not be acquainted with what is imported or exported, and thereby be incouraged to give the better rate to the Merchant for his goods, to the great incouragement of traders, for neceſſitated men then would obtain as good Markets for their Commodities as others, and no man would be prejudiced by another mans ſale.

2. *The Ingroſſer and Retayling Shopkeepers make what Markets they pleaſe on the Seller, as well as on the Buyer, to the prejudice of the Nation.*

If Entries were not ſeen by any, neceſſitated men would advance their goods as well as others.

3. Hereby ariſes a general inconveniency to the whole Commerce, for that the Ingroſſer and Retayler having theſe Bills of Entry, come to know the quantities of ſuch goods as formerly were brought in, and again exported, and thereby obſerving what may be left not ſufficient to ſupply the Markets, immediately inhance the price upon the people that need the Commodity, beyond reaſon, and ſo become the only gainers in this Nation; to the deſtruction and ruine of all forein traders, by having his trade not only here at home, but abroad diſcovered.

3. *The general Commerce at home ſuffers extreamly.*

4. Our trade beyond the Seas is greatly diſcouraged and hindered, many men herby having ſuſtained conſiderable loſſe, it often happening by an ingenious foreſight, ſome have got the ſtart of others in conveying their goods to a Market, in hopes of reaping the fruit of their induſtry, when by theſe bills of Entry being ſent over giving notice what hath been laden in ſome other ſhip for the ſame place, which happily might not arrive at their port in many months after, yet being divulged that ſtore of goods were laden for the ſame Market, they have forborn, buying what was in the place, and needed, in expectation of more to come, whereby not only what was upon the place remains unbought, but at the arrival of freſh goods, the Markets are cloyd and beat down to ſo low a rate, that the trade is deſtroyed thereby, and men ruinated in their deſigns for want of vent of their Commodities, which otherwiſe did none of theſe Entries appear, Markets would be kept up continually at a conſtant rate within a little more or leſſe, and goods would find quicker vent, to the great ſatisfaction and incouragement of the whole Commerce.

4. *The Trade beyond Seas is deſtroyed and ingenious men ruinated in their deſigns, and Forein Nations advantaged.*

5. Hereby the makers of our Native Commodities are extreamly indamaged and diſcouraged for by theſe bills of Entry, all perſons underſtand what goods be ſhipped off, and for what places, by which diſcovery, although many ingenious men to keep their negotiations private, do as the water men, look one way and row another, entring goods to one part, when deſigned to another, yet hereby when men that are ſetled traders to any one place, and knowing what thoſe places where they

5. *The makers of our Native Commodities are ruinated and diſcouraged.*

they trade usually unto can vent, finding such large Entries for the same Market, although perchance assigned for other parts as I said before, yet they know it not, and so are discouraged from buying what otherwise they would, keeping their mony by them; Whereby the poor maker of our Commodities loses the sale of his goods, and wanting mony to carry on his calling, is not only discouraged, but many times ruinated, which is not to be slighted, but of consideration, the whole Nations trade suffering violence thereby.

6. The secret of all trade is laid open, and so becomes its one Executioner, trade ever thriving when most privately managed.

6. By making these Entries publike, it is not only a general inconveniency to the Commerce in reference to Ingrossers and Shopkeepers as in the third clause of this article it is expressed, but the total destruction of trade every where; it being observed by understanding and experienced men, that what ever trade is driven most secretly and out of view, doth generally thrive best, and those men that have kept their trade privatest, have ever best prospered; And what can be more prejudicial to trade, than that every man be master of anothers design, for when an ingenuous man discovers a course to obtain a livelyhood, whilst its not discovered, he may obtain from small beginning a comfortable subsistence, but if discovered, some ignorant covetous monyed man, strikes into what the others ingenuity found out, and at one blow turns the other, not only out of his livelyhood, but overthrows the same by overcloying the place, many times ruinating the one, and yet getting nothing himself; so that whoever would have trade confounded, and in a Nation brought to nothing, let him suffer by these Bills of entries, every one to be master of anothers design, for nothing publisheth it more to the World, than these bills of Entries do. Let but these bills of Entry be once prohibited, you shall see and find trade will presently alter and mend, besides every individual person trading, when none but himself can discover his negotiations, either in buying, selling, importing, or exporting, plenty or want of mony, which now in their tradings by these bills of Entry may shrewdly be gessed at, how couragiously will he prosecute his businesse, and take delight in that which now proves a burden? and then Brokers will be fie agents to mediate betwixt man and men, by whose hand the Commerce will find great advantages, so by their hands with more judiciousnesse every man may manage his businesse as occasion shall require, and all Commodities in the hands of the Forein traders, obtain better markets than now they doe, and he that is necessitated for mony, find as good a price for his Merchandise as he that is not, and never spoyl one the others markets; Therefore it is heartily desired and wished for the good of all, that this grand discoverer of all trade in this Nation, may be taken away being it is so apparently prejudicial.

Let bills of Entry be once prohibited from being made Publik, trade will soon revive.

Especially when men by their own hands or by a Brokers may without discovering their wants dispose of their goods.

7. By not publishing the Entries at Custom House the Publike Revenew will be increased.

7. The prohibiting these bills of Entry to be published, will infinitely advance the Revenew of the Custom, for when trade shall be with more freedome managed and not discovered, the increase thereof will increase the Customs both in and out, and so there will be the larger income for the support of the Nations charge.

The sixth means to ease and incourage trade.

The sixth meanes to ease and incourage trade and traders is, that the great trouble and vexations which they lye under, by reason of Carmen

Porters, and wharfingers may be removed, and the Commerce eased of the burthen, which three sorts of people makes Laws for themselvs, and are the Executors of them upon the poor trader, who is not ransacked or oppressed by Pirates, nor with the greatest dangers abroad, as here by these people who do what they list, and will have what they list, taking all advantages to abuse the Merchants, although by their industry they have their subsistance and livelyhoods, and there be too too many in Authority, for their private interest, that admit and give them a privilege to affront and abuse the Merchant, who above all men ought to be upheld and cherished, to prevent which abuses, its fit the power of the Nation should put a stop to their incroaching exhorbitances, and by fit wayes for all parties, to regulate these things, putting them to walk by a rule, that every one knowing their due to receive and to pay, all quarrels and disputes for the future may take end, to the incouragement of traders, and peace of the people, which oft times to blood-shed, and great expence in Law arises, for want of such settlement.

Is to remove the Exorbitance of wharfingers, Porters, and Carmen.

For the ease and Incouragement of Merchants.

The Publick authority to establish a rule for them.

The ways to put an end to the foresaid exorbitances of Carmen, Porters, and Wharfingers, are,

The ways to regulate them are.

Either to manage it by a Publick hand, or else to set rates, and confine them under strict penalties in the performance and observance of them by fines and immediate imprisonment, for trade admits not of delay, depending upon winds, weather, and other inconveniencies which are to be considered of. If managed by a publike hand, then the Government of the City is the most meetest for the same, who should be the Proprietors and owners of all the Warffs and Keys, used for the landing and shipping of goods that are imported and exported, and setting a convenient rate on tunnage goods, cask, &c. and to have the Income thereof towards their charge for Cranes, Liters, to mend the Wharffes, *&c.*

To mannage it by a Publick hand.

The Government of the City to be the Proprietors to all the Wharfs.

And for the Institution of Porters belonging to the Companies, that order cannot be better'd, it being those that they call Ticket Porters which makes all the disturbances, who for the ease and quiet of the commerce, to walk under the same rules as the Companies Porters do, or else to be totally cashiered.

The institution of Companies Porters of excellent use.

The ticket Porters only disturbers of the Commerce.

The Cars to belong to the City, and for each quarter and place a certain number to be alotted, attended so with men responsable to make good any dammage, which by their neglect shall happen to the Merchants, or others using of them; and beeing that particular men have got into their power by incroachments, and other ways the whole bank of the River claming it as their proper right (by times permission) and not to be purchased from them; and so take a privilege to count him a trespasser that shall land upon the said Wharffs and Keys any thing, without paying them what duty they please to require, though never so unreasonable, which seeing our Ancestors by their inconsiderateneſse have suffer'd, and that we their posterity are debarted from the freeneſse of the River, the present generation of men not regarding how extortive they be on that forced necessity, that the people must land their goods near the Custom House for the preservation

The Government of the City to be Proprietors of the Cars.

No goods can be landed on any Key, but must pay what the wharfingers please.

Advantage is taken, by reason men are inforced to land their goods near the Custom House.

The Government ought to regulate and set rates on such things to incourage Merchants.

of the Publike revenew that it be not defrauded, its both just and equitable that the power restrain their unconscionable extortions, and limit them to certain rates and rules, for their Cranidg, Lighteridge, and Wharfidge equal between both, not permitting them to force what they please from men, for within lesse than four years they have raised their Wharfidge, &c. no lesse than the third penny upon all goods landed upon their Wharffs and Keys, in a time when trade was never at so low an ebbe and more hazardous, which should rather expect abatements in such things than rises.

The abuses of the ticket Porters to be rectified.

The Ticket Porters likewise claim to themselvs an unequal privilege, pretending no other Porters must land or ship off any goods going or comming from the parts of *America*, but they, shutting out all men from their freedome of imploying their own companies Porters, who are responsable and known men, and the ticket Porters are so impudent, that they will have their own rates for what they do, which is double what the Companies Porters have, or ever used to have, carrying on this their pretence contrary to the will of the whole Commerce, by reason some in authority have an advantage to themselvs out of these ticket Porters labours, who are a rude uncivil people, and not to be indured nor suffered, if those that are in authority desire to ease and incourage the Commerce.

The abuses of the Carmen to be redressed.

The Carmen want not their extortions as well as the Wharfingers and Porters, to abuse the Merchants and traders beyond seas, joyning in Companies under the notion of taking their turns, or as they see necessity requires, will have what price they please, else they will not load, nor suffer others to load, forcing the Merchant to pay double and treble what hath alwayes heretofore been paid, and no order taken therein to the great discouragement of the Commerce, which the power in whom it lies, ought to redresse, by setting meet rates according to the proportion of the way and weight they carry.

That Merchants may be free to imploy whom they please, and to land and ship their goods where they please.
In Leghorn *an excellent way for landing and shiping goods.*

And when Wharfingers, nor Porters, nor Carmen, will not submit to an equal rule and rate setled for the peace of all, to suffer the Merchant to imploy what Porters he thinks fit about his goods, to land or ship them at what places he pleases, and to take what Carmen he shall like, and pay them according to the rule, for should these things be any longer permitted, they would grow to such excesse, that our goods should not be our own, but whose that would have them, many forein places having excellent rules and wayes in the easement of the commerce concerning this very particular of landing, shiping, and housing their goods, as *Leghorn* under the Duke of *Tuscany*, is a Pattern fit to be considered of.

The seventh means to incourage and ease trade.
That there be but one sort of weight & measure throughout England *and its Dominions.*

The seventh means to incourage and to ease the Commerce of this Nation is, that through *England* and its Dominions there be but one weight & one measure permitted or used, for by the diversity of weights and measures, men are abused and cousened, it occasioning strife and debate every where; which were they alike, it would be instead thereof a very great ease and advantage to the people, for by having diverse bushels, as in one place 8. gallons makes a bushel, in other parts 9. 10, 16, 18, and 23. Also wine measure, Ale measure, the like in weights,

as

as *Troy* weights, *Haverdepoys*, *prvice* weights, then the stone in some places 8 *l.* some 14 *l.* and some more, to the confusion and trouble of the whole land and its commerce, which duly considered of, and rectified, would be of singular ease and advantage to the Nation.

The eighth means to incourage trade. That all Merchants paying 300 l. per annum custome awards upon our own manufactories, to be exempted from all other personal taxes. And upon forein goods imported 1000 l. per annum.

The eighth meanes to ease and incourage trade is, That all Merchants trading beyond seas, not keeping shops for retailing, be exempted from all taxes that at any time shall be levied upon the Personal estates of men, provided that they by their forein trade shall export of the manufactories of the nation, the value of what may arise and shall appear to pay in the Custom-house 3 hundred pounds *per an.* or otherwise, for forein goods imported, what may arise, to pay annually in Custome to the Nation, one thousand pounds *per annum*: hereby trade will be encouraged, the publick revenue increased, beyond what can any way be expected from the Merchants by taxes, and that inequality of rating men by tax for their personal estates, when they have none, and only live upon forein employments and their credits, who, should they be taxed according to their forein trade, would not only be discouraged, but ruinated.

The ninth means to incourage and ease trade. That in every factory of trade setled Consuls be established. To protect from injury.

The ninth means to ease and encourage the trade of this nation, is, That in all forein parts, as well in our own plantations of *America*, as in other Princes Dominions, where any factory is setled, that certain publike ministers, under the title of Consulls be established, with some, who by the consent of the factory residing upon the place, may be appointed, and nominating two or more from among the rest as assistants to the Consul, which said assistants with the Consull to be a Court for the following purposes.

1. To protect the Nation there residing from the injuries of the Natives, and to obtain redress for them when need requireth, and if not to be obtained, to give accompt thereof to the supream power in *England* of such abuses as shall be offered either to their persons or estates, that by their means restitution may be made for what injury our Nation in particular or in general shall have suffered.

For deciding of differences arising among themselves.

2. For the deciding of all controversies that may or shall arise between any of the Nation there resident one with the other concerning any matter whatsoever with which judgement, if any shall think himself injured or agrieved, first complying with the sentence, and laying down one fifth part more for charges, the party that thinks himself agriev'd may appeal to the next factory in that Dominion, who confirming, the sentence to have no further appeal; but if the first sentence shall be repealed, then both to submit the business to the Court Merchant in *England*, who upon view of all the transactions on both sides, to give their definitive sentence, without further appeal, but therein to acquiesce.

For the regulating of the trade.

3. For the regulating the commerce there among themselves, and that,

In reference to sales of our own commodities.

1. In reference to the sale of any of our own manufactories, to keep up the prices as occasions may offer, that men may not by underhand dealing deceive one another, to the general disadvantage of their principals at home, and undervalewing of our manufactories.

For buying up of the commodities of the Country.

2. In reference to the buying up of any parricular commodity to be sent

sent to the principal, that consenting to joyn together, each person may without fraud have his proportion.

3. For dispatch and fraightment of ships

3. In reference to the fraightment or dispatch of any ship or ships that may be taken, to supply the general occasions of the factory there resident.

4. For safety in case of mortality, as followeth.

4ly. For safety of the Factors there, and their principals and friends at home, in case of mortality, and that by these wayes.

1. In securing mens estates on any sudden death.

1. If any die suddenly, and appoint no body to take care of his estate and his principals that may be in his hands, the Consull and assistance to appoint one immediately to take an exact Inventory of the goods and debts left by the deceased, the original to remain in the Court, and a Copy thereof sent to the deceased's friends and principals, if he have any.

2. appointing able men to manage the estates of those that die with wills, or without wills.

2. To appoint one or two able honest men of the said factory to receive into his or their custody what the deceased so left in goods and debts, that thereby the debts may be got in, and the goods sold and disposed of at the best rates can be made of them, both for the advantage of the deceased's friends, to whom they may appertain, or to his principals that corresponded with him; and so soon as the estate shall be got in, and all charges deducted, the neet proceed to be deposited in the Court for the use of those to whom it shall or may belong; And further, in case the party deceased shall by Will or other ways nominate any person to be his Executor, nevertheless for the benefit of those to whom the estate may any ways appertain, to have an exact Inventory taken as if there were no such appointment, and if the party so appointed shal not by the factory there residing be thought a responsable person, then they to nominate another to receive such effects as shall belong to the principals of the party deceased, who shall give accompt of all things as is before recited, when any shall die without will, or nominating any to succeed him in his business. The want of care and order in this thing, is in forein parts, but more especially in our *American* plantations, the greatest ruine that befalls those that trade thither, whose estate, upon the death of their correspondence, are the preys of Rogues and Knaves, which doth extremely discourage men to trade thither, and those places doe not prosper as other ways they would do if their losses hapning to the commerce by such as die were remedied, which is easily effected, if the government in those places will order the same.

The want of care in this is the loss of many mens estates when factors die abroad, especially in the American plantations.

5. For the maintaining of unity and peace in factories, and civility to each other.

5. It will occasion much unity and peace in all factories when so setled, as likewise order and civility, taking away that looseness which is crept into all factories for want of Government, or some to reprove them for their unwarrantable proceedings, or of whom they should stand in some awe, and undoubtedly when young men abroad shall have such as may reprehend them present, they will live with more circumspection, and so gain from such, in whose Dominions they live, respect and credit.

6. For the honour of the Nation, preserving them from the affronts of the Natives where they reside, and obtaining satisfaction in case of damage,

6. It will be an honour to our Nation and its Commerce, to have in all parts where they do reside such a settlement, and the Nations among

among whom we live, will not be ſo ready to affront us or abuſe us; when there is one in place that hath authority to make them give ſatisfaction, and to take cogniſance of what they make us to ſuffer.

The maintainance of the Conſull to be by a duty impoſed on the goods imported in that place.

As touching the maintainance of the Conſul and his charges, to have a Duty laid of half or of one *per cent.* upon the Merchandiſe introduced by the Nation in that place of his Reſidence, and when ſetled, not to be turned out, unleſſe to ſome better imploy̆ment, or that he himſelf ſhall deſire to be diſcharged, or elſe on very juſt grounds of miſdemeanors: As for the aſſiſtants, they to be every two or three years choſen, or as need require, who are to ſerve *Gratis.*

The Conſul to be for life, the aſſiſtants every three years.

If any factor dye without heirs, or bequeathing his Eſtate how to be beſtowed.

If any in any factory ſhall dye and leave no Will, or appointment to any to have his Eſtate, and hath neither diſpoſed thereof in his lifetime, nor any friends to give it unto, then in ſuch caſe after all care is taken, to make the beſt thereof, and charges deducted, the one half thereof to be imployed for the redemption of Captives, and conveying Orphans and poor people to our *American* plantations, the other half to the Publike treaſury of the Nation.

To redeem Captives, and tranſport poor to the American plantations.

The tenth means to incourage trade, Is to ſettle it well abroad.

The tenth means for incouragement and eaſe of the trade of this Nation is, That in making peace, and ſetling our trade and Commerce with any forein Prince or State, the following particulars to be obſerved,

By procuring good privileges.

1. That all privileges that our Nation ever had any ways advantageous to our being among them, and our trade with them, may be confirmed, and what more may or can be got for our more free living whilſt our trade is there.

By having our own Conſulls.

2. That ſuch Conſuls as we ſhall think meet to ſettle in any of our factories, may be of our own Nation and choice, and ſo confirmed by the Government of the Country where ſetled, which in *Spain*, to the diſhonour of our Nation hath been denyed us, and ſuch put upon us, neither fit nor meet, and yet their conſulidge hath been extorted from us very unjuſtly to our great prejudice, which is not fit to be permitted again upon any ſettlement of peace with that Nation;

To have freedome to exerciſe our own Religion not giving ſcandal.

3. That our Nation may have freedome to exerciſe their own Religion in any factory where ever they reſide in their own houſes or families, not giving any publike ſcandal to thoſe of a contrary judgement in whoſe Country we ſhall reſide.

To have burying places for the dead.

4. That in all factories which we ſhall ſettle in other Princes or ſtates territories, we may have aſſigned to us places of burial, where we may bury our dead, without giving offence to the people, in whoſe Dominions we live, and may not be of our Religion, it having been done in *Spain*, that after ſome of the Engliſh have been buried, their bodies have been taken up by boys and lewd people, and dragged up and down the City in ſcorn, and for a reproach, to the great ſcandal of our Nation, and diſcouragement of thoſe that are ingaged to live in places where ſuch barbariſm is uſed.

In Spain the Engliſh after burial have had their bodies taken up and ill treated, Iohn Maſon a Merchant was ſo uſed in Civilla.

To have all damages upon arreſts and ſtopping our ſhips made good.

5. That in what Princes Dominions ſoever our factories be ſetled, all arreſts that ſhall be put upon our Merchants ſhips, either in hindering them when loading or unloading, or from ſailing away when ready, what ever damages ſhall thereby accrew to the owners of ſuch ſhips,

or

or Merchan's loading or imploying them, to be made them good by the ſaid Prince or State where it happens; many Merchants of this Nation knowing it to their coſt, that by ſuch abuſes, voyages have been overthrown, and many men and their ſhips ruinated and loſt, which diſcouragement is ſo great, that if not remedyed, will undoubtedly grow worſe and worſe.

To have none of our Seamen or ſhips taken into ſervice wi bout the leave of Commander and Merchants.

6. That no Prince or State with whom our Nation trades, ſhall have liberty to take into their ſervice upon any pretence whatever, any of our ſhips or Seamen, without the abſolute conſent of the Commander of ſuch ſhips and Seamen, and Merchants by whom ſhe is imployed.

That no Princes officers ſhall without conſent take any Merchandiſe from any reſiding in his Dominions.

7. That in all places and Princes Dominions where the factories of our Nation ſhall reſide, it be not permitted for the Officers of that Kingdome or State, to take any of our Merchandiſe or goods without the conſent of the owner of them, and what they ſhall by conſent have, to give immediate ſatisfaction for the ſame, as the price current of ſuch goods, at the time of their receiving ſhall upon the place rule and be ſold for.

That in making peace with any Prince or State ſuch be conſulted with that know the Cuſtoms of their Countries and trade.

8. That care be had in every Country, that as the cuſtoms and ways of negotiation be different one from the other, ſo accordingly proviſion may be made with them in the ſetling our trade in thoſe parts, that all inconveniencies incident to men reſiding among them, may be avoyded, and all conveniencies needful obtained, whereby every one may be incouraged for to carry on the trade of this Nation of *England* and its Dominions with ſpirit and vigour, to the advantage of the General, and to that purpoſe in making Peace and ſetling Commerce any where that thoſe be conſulted with that have lived, traded, and travailed, into ſuch places, that can inform what may be needful in order thereunto.

The eleventh means to incourage and caſe trade is, to have a Court Merchant to decide all Merchants Cauſes.

The eleventh means to eaſe and incourage the trade and Commerce of *England* is, That there might be a Court Merchant eſtabliſhed in this Nation, wherein all forein tranſactions between Merchants and their Factors, may be tried and determined among themſelves, for that the Commerce is founded and ſetled upon ſundry Laws and Cuſtoms, which have been obſerved and practiced among Forein Nations, from whence trade originally hath been derived to us, which Cuſtoms and Rules in many things are repugnant to the Common Law of this Nation, and cannot be decided thereby; And there is no Court capable to determine Merchants differences in this Nation, but the Chancery, and in that very Court when accompts are therein brought of Forein negotiations, the Coyns, meaſures, weights, Cuſtoms, bargans, and ſales of thoſe Countries are ſo different from ours, that none of the Lawyers which are to plead the Merchants Cauſes, or the Judges that are to hear and Judge of what is pleaded, do underſtand any thing thereof, and ſo are uncapable to determine them, and through the intricacy of Merchants accompts, there is in that Court of Chancery ſuch delatory proceedings, and ſo many ſtrange and corrupted ways to ſtave off all ſutes of that nature, eſpecially where diſhoneſty is one of the parties, that before any determination can be made therein,

moſt

moſt men by their vaſt expenſes are undone; and yet can have no end of their ſuits, but at laſt muſt come to be ended by Merchants, or elſe the Merchants muſt make report therein, and ſtate how they find the difference, for the Court to determine, which duly conſidered, is a ſore aggrievance to this Nations trade and its traders, who groan under the burden thereof, deſiring and praying to be relieved therein.

The twelfth means to encourage trade.

The twelfth means to eaſe and incourage the trade and Commerce of *England* is; That order may be taken for the regulating of theſe three following agrievancies and inconveniencies that lie upon all men in generally, but more eſpecially on forein traders, who are great ſuffe-rers thereby.

That the three follow-ing grievances may be regulated.

The firſt grievance to be regulated is, that no Action be laid against any perſon for more than juſtly he owes.

1. That it be not permitted for any man upon any debt due to him from another, to enter any Action againſt (or to arreſt) the ſaid party indebted, for a greater Sum than is juſtly due unto him, for hereby many out of malice meerly to deſtroy one another, will lay on them ſuch large Actions, only that they may not get bail, but lye in priſon, and through the noiſe thereof be the means of their ruine, as it hath been of many an honeſt man, who having loſt his reputation by lying in priſon, hath utterly been undone.

The ſecond grievance to be regulated is, to take off the inhumanity of Bayliffs and Sergeants.

2. That the intollerable and inhumane proceedings of Bayliffs and Serjeants may be taken off from the Nation, they being a Generation of men made purpoſely to torment both the bodies and purſes of poor men, their bodies by abuſing, affronting, halling, and dragging them, though of never ſo much reſpect, if they get men into their power, and will not conform to their exorbitant expences and humors; and then their purſes when they meet with any honeſt man, that not knowing their power, for quietneſſe ſake is willing to ſubmit to their villany to be cheated and couſened by them, by falſe pretences of keeping them out of priſon in their own houſes, and uſing ſo many tricks to catch them by the mony, as it would ſpend too much time to diſcover them, eſpecially being by all perſons for the moſt part ſo well known, they never arreſting any man but will be paid twice for doing it, of him that ſet them a work, and of the poor man whom they catch, to the great agrievance of the whole Nation, but eſpecially of the Commerce.

For Remedy that the antient Rule for ſummoning men may be revived in this Nation.

For remedy whereof, becauſe many will ſay, how ſhall people get in their debts of divers, that without ſuch courſes, will not pay any thing they owe to one another.

Let the antient way uſed in this Nation of Summons iſſue out againſt the party indebted, to appear at the Court appointed for ſuch cauſes, and in caſe at the third Summons (being left duely at his place of habitation with his ſervant, or with the party where he may lodge or dwell) he ſhall not appear at the Court to anſwer what is demanded of him, that judgement immediately to paſſe againſt him and his Eſtate, and execution to follow the ſame within certain days after, whereby the party to whom the Defendant is indebted, may have ſatisfaction, but in caſe it ſhall appear that this perſon ſo condemned, have not directly nor indirectly wherewith to ſatisfie what he ows, his body not to remain in priſon, yet if it ſhall appear that by looſe livings, or rio-

tous

tous expenſes he have waſted the Eſtate he had, and of other mens, then to be condemned to a houſe of Correction, there for to work, till he hath paid the uttermoſt farthing to his Creditors, or till they ſhall approve and give conſent for his releaſement; but if it may appear that his Eſtate hath been loſt by other mens failing with him, or by accident of Fire loſſes at Sea, no ſuch mans body to be kept in priſon, but to be ſet at liberty immediately, it being an inhumane and unchriſtian-like thing, and againſt nature, to debarre any of their liberty, when afflictions have fallen upon them by the hand of God, and this is a very ſore aggrievance in this Nation.

The third agrievance to be regulated is, when any perſon faileth, that if the major part of his Creditors compound the reſt to be tyed thereunto.

3. That when it ſhall happen for any man to fail in his credit, and ſo break (as the phraſe is) and ſhall call his Creditors together, acquainting them with his condition, the major part of whom being contented to compound their debts with the party failed, and to free him out of priſon, that he may regain his loſt condition, and live in the world, the reſt, to be ingaged to under Write, as the major part have done, that every one may have their proportion, as the agreement ſhall be made, and not for the wilfulneſſe of one or two, whoſe perverſe, harſh, and malicious ſpirits often times interpoſing the finiſhing ſuch aggreement doe, not only ruinate the Eſtate that would fully ſatisfie every one his juſt debt, but likewiſe hindering the party failed from having liberty to uſe his indeavours to get in the Eſtate by caſting him in priſon, whereby all become ſufferers, experience dayly ſhewing that by theſe perverſe wayes, good Eſtates have been brought to nothing, and when the Creditors mought a had 10 s. and 15 s. in the pound, they have not had one farthing; for when a Statute of Bankrupt is taken out, it likely eats up the whole Eſtate, and the parties failing not only periſhing in priſon, but thereby others are drawn into the ſame miſery, which aggrievance is conſiderable, and merits redreſſe in a trading Nation, other Countries as *Spain* and *Italy*, having wiſely for the upholding of Commerce made proviſion herein, that by the wilfulneſſe of a few perverſe men, the reſt ſhall not be ſufferers, but are to joyn with the major part, and in caſe any break out of knavery, and that within three months after, hath bought any goods, he is to be proceeded againſt criminally as a Felon, and to ſuffer death, being counted worſe to break premeditaly, than the robbing on the high ways

The thirteenth means to incourage trade is, that the two abuſes following be remedyed.

The thirteenth means for the incouragement and eaſe of trade in this Nation is, That the two abuſes following may be remedyed for the future, and no more practiced in this Nation of *England* and its Dominions, being of great conſequence in trade.

1. Statutes of Bankrupt, &c.

1. That theſe Statutes of Bankrupt, which are now ſo intreaged with corruption, and deviated from the original cauſe of them, may be brought to a rule of juſtneſſe and righteouſneſſe, and that when a man is broken, it be not permitted that any perſon having dealt with him before, and paid him mony, or evened accompts with him, ſhould be called upon to repay again, what they had juſtly paid, or accompted for, it being brought to this Cuſtom, that if a man brake, and his accompts not finiſhed, what ſhall be owing to the party broke, muſt

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ge to the general payments of his debts; and what he owes in *contra* to the other is to be included with the reſt of the other Creditors, and ſo he to have but his proportion as the reſt have; which things and Courſe is ſo unjuſt, that among Chriſtians it ought not to be ſuffered. But for the future remedied, & accounts being made up between the party broke, and his Debtor, only the liquidated ſum due upon ballance of ſuch Accounts to be the Debt, for which ſatisfaction is to be given or received; for hereby great abuſes are dayly in theſe cauſes put upon men of the commerce in this Nation; divers have been made Banqueropts many years after dead, and others that have evened Accounts months and years before men do break queſtioned, to the diſturbance and vexation of honeſt men, which ought not to be ſuffered longer to indure in a Nation profeſſing Chriſtianity, and ſo much Saint-ſhip as we do in *England*. But if any man break, nothing to be called to account, but from the time of his failing and no farther back, which would be of great eaſe and encouragement to this Nations trade and the commerce thereof.

2. That whereas by the Laws of this Land it is permitted, That if one man ſhall owe another five hundred pounds upon account ajuſted, and he to whom this five hundred pounds is owing, ſhall owe the other one hundred by bond, he that hath the bond ſhall (by Law) recover his hundred pound, and not diſcount it, out of what on account is owing to him, but muſt pay the ſaid bond, and ſue the other afterward upon account; and if not able to proſecute, muſt be undone and never get a penny. The like is between Merchants trading, and having accounts one with the other, he that oweth the moſt, often times holding out a ſuit againſt the other with the intereſt of his own money; which abuſe is ſo extreme and intollerable in this our Nation, as that divers perſons have been and are hereby undone dayly, which ought to be remedied in a ſpecial manner. *2. The not admitting of men to diſcount their debts one with the other.*

And for remedy thereof may be obſerved, That each party ſuing one the other, to give in his demands upon account made upon oath, and upon peruſing of each parties accounts, which being referred to Auditors and Accountants for that purpoſe, being by them ſtated upon a juſt ballance ſo made up, the money due to any perſon on ſuch Account, to be immediately paid into Court, that no man be engaged to ſue for the mony really due to him, or forced by Law to be kept out of his own with his own money. It would be of infinite eaſe and encouragement to the commerce, for then the debate would only ariſe upon queſtionable things, that would be by the Court appointed for that purpoſe, decided and determined as they ſhould ſee cauſe, whereby diſhoneſt and litidious men would not be ſo troubleſom in keeping others from their rights as now they do, were they to go to Law upon their own purſe, and not out of anothers; men dayly being undone by ſuch as are too powerful, either in purſe or friends upon this very foundation, by keeping their rights from them, and making uſe of their own weapons to deſtroy them. And this is a very conſiderable abuſe, and lies as a very heavy burden on the people of this Nation, who may earneſtly pray and deſire a remedy thereof. *The ways to remedy the ſaid inconvenience.*

The fourteenth means to encourage trade is, that the carriages of goods to and again may be cheap.

The fourteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation, and to eaſe the ſame, is, that the carriages from place to place by Boat, Cart, or Horſe, of all our Manufactures, or forein Nations brought in to us, may be cheap and eaſie; for the cheapneſs and conveniency of Portage of goods, eſpecially groſs goods, is of great concernment to eaſe trade and the commerce of a Nation, which that it may be of advantage to our Land, It would be of notable importance and benefit, not only to the commerce, but the whole people of *England*.

The way how this may be brought to paſs is, to mend all our High-wayes and Rivers, &c.

If by the Power order were taken for the mending of all High-ways in *England*, where narrow, to make them broader; where bad, to make them good. And where Bridges and Cauſies be wanting, to build them; mending all ſuch as are dacayed, and then cutting of Rivers from one into another; where to be done, as that of *Severn* into *Thames*, and ſo of others where it can be done, making new where none is, for the conveying of our goods, and Merchandiſe, Corn, Cattel, and Proviſions, from one Shire to another, Boats going with a hundred times leſs charge than Carts or Horſes. The means to have it done both with eaſe and ſpeed may be as followeth.

The Souldiers to do it, and it will be no diſparagement to them but honour and advantage.

That ſeeing we are now in peace among our ſelves, an Army kept ſtill up only for fear of what may happen to us by new diſcontents, or forein Princes invaſion: and the Souldiery duly paid by a continued Tax upon the Nation, it would be a noble and generous act of the Power ſo far to pleaſe the people, as in ſatisfaction of what is levied upon them, to imploy the Souldiers in mending the High ways, Bridges and cutting Rivers for them; it will be no diſparagement for the Souldiers to do this, if you will but look back to former times, and view the Hiſtories of thoſe ages, you ſhall ſee *Greece*, *Italy*, and other of thoſe Countries flouriſh in ſuch heroick works, even this Iſland can ſhew us patterns very remarkable, made by the Romans, as *Camden* tells us; It was the cuſtome in thoſe ages for all gallant men, who kept up great Armies, ever to imploy their Souldiers in ſuch actions, when they were not immediatly fighting.

1. To eternize their memory.

1. To eternize their memories for time to come.

2. To ſecure Trade and Travellers.

2. For conveniency of their own countries, and ſuch as were cnnquered by them, to eaſe and ſecure Travellers and Commerce between place and place.

3. To enrich barren grounds.

3, For the inriching of barren grounds, that for want of water yielded nothing, which afterwards by cutting Rivers to water them, have been made ſtrangely fruitful.

4. To keep the ſouldiers out of idleneſs.

4. And chiefly to keep their Souldiers to a conſtant labour, that when in time of war neceſſity required them to build Forts, make Trenches and ſuch like, it ſhould not ſeem irkſome or tedious, but through cuſtom a delight to work.

5. To prevent diſorders, and to keep them in action.

5. For prevention of diſorder, which idleneſs ever produceth; it's moſt certainly experienced, that idleneſs draws effeminateneſs in men, and makes them prone to all wickedneſs; as it is noted of *Hannibal's* Army, that they loſt more lying idlely in *Italy* in one year, than they had gained by their valour in many years wars. And it was the ſole means of

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giving the Romans the oportunity to overthrow the whole Carthaginian State.

6. That by having ſo great a multitude together, and under command what ever can be thought on or attempted for a generall good is eaſilier compaſſed and brought to perfection, than it can be done by levying of men for a perticular work, who will faintly begin, and never finiſh; and yet for the moſt part bring with it an exceſſive charge on the people: which being executed this way, would be done. *6. Its moſt eaſie to be accompliſhed by them.*

And for the encouragement of the Souldiers to this work, there may be added to their conſtant pay as Souldiers, what is levied by the Inland Rates for mending High-ways and Bridges, &c. and given to them; which will be an advantage to ſuch as are good husbands, who may ſave mony in their purſes by this allowance, bringing to themſelves for time to come both honour and renown, and to their poſterity the benefit and uſe of their labours. And in ſuch Counties where any thing is moſt of preſent uſe, there to begin firſt, and ſo by degrees one after another.

For the preſervation of theſe works, when done, eſpecially the High-wayes and Bridges, that they may not be torn up as now they be by our two wheeled Carts, which make ſuch furrows, as in ſome places are extreme dangerous for all Travellers, cauſing quarrels upon the High-ways, by reaſon of mens unwillingneſs to go out of one path into another, in reſpect of the Cart-ruts. *The means to preſerve the ways when mended.*

That no Cart or Wain ſhould travel but upon four wheels, and with double horſes, as Coaches do; then our High-ways will never be ſpoiled let them carry what weight they will, and go with never ſo many horſes; for as the feet of the horſes goes in the ſame tract the wheels turn, both will ſo beat the way, as we ſhall have no more ruts to hinder men from going where they pleaſe, the High-ways will be plain, all occaſion of quarrels from travellers taken away, and the eaſe of the Nation by travelling in Coaches, or on horſe-back, much bettered, no Country uſing the way of drawing in Carts, or ſetting one Horſe before another but *England*, I having obſerved in other Countries, that in their drawing with double horſes, they carry as great loads, if not greater than we do in this Nation, with putting one before another ſingle; and did they there find any inconveniency, they would not uſe it. *All Carts to have 4 wheels, and double horſes.*

The fifteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation of *England*, and its Dominions, is, That whereas the cuſtoms of this Nation were originally ſetled, and are ſtill gathered and received for the maintenance of the Navy, and ſetting it out to guard our Coaſts from enemies, and to protect our Merchants ſhips from Pirates, that thereby the commerce of this Nation might be ſecured and encouraged; It would be an honourable act of the Power of the Nation, and but juſt, to ordain it, there being preſidents thereof in the dayes of Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memory, That whatever her ſhips and men of war in her ſervice took from Pirates or Enemies, the moſt was made thereof, and divided to ſuch Merchants, whoſe goods had been loſt by Pirates, or Men of War, or ſeized in our Enemies Territories, to each perſon as his loſs in courſe had happened, being Regiſtered accordingly, and allowed as their goods appeared to be valued in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and their ſhips *The fifteenth means to encourage Trade is, that what Pirates the publick ſhips take; to diſtribute the ſame to ſuch Merchants as have had loſs by Enemies and Pirates.*

as really worth; to which end Commissioners were appointed to receive the proceeds of what was made of the Prizes taken, and to pay the same e ach person as his course came; which did infinitly encourage trade, and preserve many gallant Merchants from ruine, and would do so still if continued in practice; for as the forein Trader by his industry benefiteth the whole Nation, and the people obtain the advantage; It is not just, that when times of War happen, all the loss shall fall upon a few Merchants, as generally it doth, but that they should be preserved, by having the satisfaction proposed, the Publick being more able to bear a Tax or duty to be div ded for its own weal, than any particular person the loss of his whole estate, and the ruine of his family.

The sixteenth means to encourage trade is, To raise a stock of money to supply Merchants at easie rates.

The sixteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation is, That there might be some way thought of to raise a Publick stock of money, that therewith such persons that have goods arrived from forein parts, and want friends or means to supply themselves with present monies, to discharge their Fraights, Sea-mens Wages, Customs, and such like necessities, might be supplyed at easie rates, by the depositing of their goods in custody for security thereof. And that upon sale of their first goods, to repay what they borrowed, and the remainder of their goods to be returned: the which stock would in few years encrease to a vast value: publick Ware-houses to be built for that purpose. And this very thing would be of infinite use to encourage trade.

The seventeenth means to encourage trade is, To reward all inventers of new Arts and Trades.

The seventeenth means to encourage trade and trades-men in this Nation, and its Dominions, is, That all persons Inventers of any new Art, Trade, or Manufacture useful for the advancement of commerce, or the general good of the people, may be considerably rewarded, and signal preferment given them with esteem. And in case he or they cannot by their own purse c r.y through the work, to be assisted by the publick treasury, and that antient Order and Rule observed in such Cases put in execution, prohibiting all others for certain years from interrupting the Inventers thereof, by making the like when seen, or notice taken of what is made, or done, except it shall be tollerated to any by the inventer thereof in this Nation; which said admition, or tolleration to be obtained from the party under his or their hand and seal. And were this carefully observed, how would it raise the spirits of ingenuous men, to expose themselves to excellent undertakings, and be a great encouragement to trade.

The eighteenth means to encourage trade is, to abolish the barbarous custom used concerning wracks at sea, &c.

The eighteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation and its commerce is, that from hence forth to abolish that inhumane and barberous custom used in this Island of *England*, whereby the Lords of such Mannors as lie upon the Sea coasts appropriate to themselves the wracks and goods of such poor miserable men, as the raging Sea in their misfortunes saves them. It hapning dayly for to hinder discovery; many men coming alive ashore, have been murdered; the Sea proving less cruel, and more merciful to poor Merchants and Sea-men, than the Land on which they are cast, which the very Heathens abhor; and yet we Christians, nay among us who deem our selves Saints, the holiest of all other Christians, do still maintain this abominable Custom, which

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former ages did absolutely declare against, as in the judgement and Laws of *Oleron Cap.* 17. appears at large, and that by an Edict of *Henry* the third, King of *England*; which in that place is fully recited to that purpose; wherein it is so severely set down, that upon whose land soever any such accident should happen, if the Lord of the Land did himself take, or suffer any of his people to embesle any goods so cast up on the shore by the Sea, and detained it from the owner thereof, he was to be criminally proceeded against as a Fellon, and his estate seized, and made to give satisfaction to a penny, and in case of any detention or absconding of any such goods, excommunications and curses issued out till restitution was made. And this was in those days when trade was only budding in these parts, and from these Laws of *Oleron* do we generally derive all our Sea Customs, and maritime contracts; and being this was so wholsom, and so Christian a Law, why should it not now be put in practice; and the other that is so pernicious, abolished: For what is here done is but reviving a wholsom Law, which time and covetousness hath worn out; and in so doing would extremely encourage all Traders by Sea in this Nation, and consequently the commerce thereof.

The nineteenth means to encourage trade is, that all mens Lands may be liable to pay their debts.

The nineteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation, and of great satisfaction to the commerce and whole people of *England* is, That no persons Lands of inheritance, Houses, Leases, Morgages, or Hereditary Offices shall be exempted from paying their debts, which they may or shall owe to any person by Bond, Bill, or Contract, but be liable to sale, whereby such persons to whom they owe may be satisfied; for under pretence of intailing their Lands, or buying Land in other names in trust, the people of the Nation are extremely prejudiced and cuzened thereby; which, if remedied, and course taken therein, would infinitely encourage the trade and commerce of *England*..

The twentieth means to encourage trade is, to settle a Committee of Merchants for trade.

The twentieth means to encourage and ease the trade and commerce of this Nation and its Dominions, is, That there might be a Committee of Merchants setled, consisting of a meet number, either fifteen, or seventeen, or more or less, as shall be thought fit, five, or seven of which to be the *Corum* to settle any business; the which Merchants to be of the ablest, understandingest, and experiencedst men trading into forein parts, who should meet (a place being appropriated to the commerce for that purpose) once in fourteen days or oftener, as affairs required.

1. To consult of such forein trade as may be promoted and carried on, for the advantage of this Nations commerce and people.

1. To consult about the advance of trade.

2. To consider of all such inconveniencies as arise in forein trades and traders, and how to regulate and redress them.

2. To redress abuses in trade.

3. To compose what hath been consulted of, and to draw up the same to a head, if found advantageous for the commerce, and so presented to the Power that they may approve thereof, and order its execution and practice, whereby, as occasion shall offer, all Traders may by this Committee find relief at an easie attendance, when any interruption shall be imposed on them, either at home or abroad, to discourage or destry the trade.

3. To present the same to the Power for confirmation.

4. To

4. To settle trade for the incouragement of all men.

4. To find out by their experienced knowledge, and examination of all things in reference to our trade at home and abroad, a means to settle the same upon such a continued succession of advantages, that it may be an incouragement to all persons that desire to employ themselves in a forein trade.

The Merchants of this Committee how qualified.

And for the better establishing of this Committee for incouragement of trade, the rules following to be observed.

1. To be men bred up in forein parts and Travellers.

1. That those chosen for this Committee to be men bred up in forein parts, and if possible such as have travailed and been experienced in most Countries where trade is setled, that by their general knowledge they may be the abler to manage what is intrusted to them.

2. That every Nation where our commerce is, may have one to be of this Committee, and how to choose him.

2. That every Nation with whom we have trade setled, the Merchants trading into that Country to choose one from among them to be of the Committee, first to nominate two, and one of them two to be approved of by the power of the nation, and after that way, one for every Countries trade, to compleat the number that shal be thought fit for this Committee, be it more or less; *viz.* One *Hamborough* Merchant, one East-Country Merchant, one *Russhia* Merchant, one *Flemish* Merchant, one *Holland* Merchant, one *French* Merchant, one *Portugal* Merchant, one *Spanish* Merchant, one *Italian* Merchant, one *Turkey* Merchant, one *Barbary* Merchant, one *Ginny* Merchant, one *East India* Merchant, one *West-India* Merchant for the *Cariby* Islands, one *Virginia* Merchant; which number will make up 15, and if it be thought fit to adde two more, then one for *New-England*, another for *New found land*. which is 17, and so I believe most of our trades will have one that will know what is convenient for the bettering of each trade, and advancing the same.

3. One of the Committee to be President for the year, and afterwards every one to take his turn,

3. That these so chosen, among themselvs to appoint one to be President, and to keep the Chair for that year, every one afterwards to take their turns as they shall be nominated in the Commission, which doth impower them to act by.

4. To remain for life, unless by death or publike imployment discharged, or any other sickness, &c.

4. That they so nominated doe remain for life, unless through weakness of body by sickness, or that they shall be by the publike appointed to forein imployments, or that through age they may not be able to act in that trust imposed on them, or that by death they shall be taken away, in any such cases, in the room of any such person, and for that Country for which he was chosen, the Merchants trading for that place to nominate two others, and one of them appointed in the room of the other, whose place shall be void by any of the ways before expressed; and still at every choice to supply that vacancie, two of the ablest understandingst men reputed of, that have lived in the factorie of that, Country to be nominated by the traders that way, and one chosen, by observation of which rule the Committee will always be supplied with able knowing men.

5. To have a Register kept of their transactions, and Officers accordingly to manage the same.

5. That having setled this Committee, they may have a Clerk and such Officers to assist in the work as may keep Registers of what they shall perfect or act in reference to this their imployment.

6. They to have salary for their publike service allowed them.

6. And Lastly, That as it is not fit for men to bestow their time and pains in promoting the publike, and disadvantage themselves, so it will be

be just that they may have somewhat yearly allowed them by way of acknowledgement from the publike, to incourage them to meet and take this task upon them for the advancement of this Nations trade; which Committee thus ordered, undoubtedly there will offer and be brought to pass many excellent ways to increase, incourage, ease and inrich this Nation both in its domestique and forein commerce, and introducing rare advantages for the fabricating of forein manufactories among us, and hereby restore the now decayed and even dying trade of this Nation.

Having by the forego'ng discourse as briefly as I could and the parriculars treated of therein would admit, laid down some directions for the restoring, increasing, inriching, strengthning, easing and incouraging the decayed trade of *England* and its Dominions, which proposals, though not all, yet if the most considerable of them might be put in practice, undoubtedly it would very much revive our present decay of trade, which lieth even desperate, and at its period, unless a speedy remedy be applyed thereunto; the which is recommended to those that are at helm, and have power to promote the same, who hereby are called upon to doe their duty, and all other persons interessed herein for to put their assisting hands thereunto, that what we are now upon loosing may be kept among us, lest by a too late repentance when the error is committed it be past our skill to recover again.

Many things more might have been set forth, and much said therein, but with what is here inserted I shall rest satisfied of, having done my part, desiring that wherein I have been deficient, or not large enough, those whose longer experience in the trade of the world, by their perfecter knowledge and conceptions would correct what is here amiss, and by adding their thoughts carry on this work begun to such an issue, as to bring it to perfectness, for the good of all the people of this Nation, and the prosperity thereof.

One proposal more for the general good of the Nation concerning woodmongers and how thereby the Nation is cheated.

And for as much as I conceive it not altogether impertinent, seeing that not only the Traders, but all the people of this Nation that now are in some part or other, if not altogether concerned; I shall before I end make one proposal more, concerning a grand abuse which all I believe are sufferers in, and shew a means to remedy the same, if so be the Power of the Nation shall think fit to put it in execution; which I am sure doth as much concern themselves in particular, as the people in general; and that is concerning the infinite cheats put upon the whole Nation, by Wood-mongers in their sale of wood and Coals, the Wood told out by notches, and that as they will mark them. Their Char-coal in sacks, and that in such as the Colliers and Sellers thereof will make them; which is generally complained of: all suffer thereby, especially Brewers, Bakers, Dyers, and such that prepare goods for the commerce, and then Housholders that are of the commerce, and all in *England* that live by commerce, as well as those that do not.

A prevention of this cheat of wood and Coal, to have both sold by the pound, or weight, C. wight.

For prevention of this grand deceit in time to come, and to remedy the same is; That it be ordered by a Law, that all sorts of wood for firing whatsoever, except Bavins, or brush Fagots, as likewise Char-coal, or other Coal be bought and sold by weight, either by the hundred

weight, or pound weight; which rule ſo ſetled throughout the Nation, it will be of ſingular content and advantage to the people, and thereby the Wood-mongers cannot poſſibly deceive any, unleſs thoſe intruſted to receive the ſame, by negligence ſuffer themſelves to be abuſed and deceived. For according to the age and goodneſs of the Wood or Coal, the price will be; but as to the quantity, being weighed, there cannot well be any fraud.

The like order might be for ſale of fruits.

The like order might be obſerved in the ſale and buying of all ſorts of fruits, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. it would avoid debates that ariſe in Markets among the people, and be of great uſe to keep quietneſs and peace; this courſe being in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other ingenuous places, uſed and practiſed in all the aforeſaid particulars, and is commended to the conſideration of the Authority of the Nation, to do therein as it ſhall be thought meet.

I ſhould now reſt here and conclude, but that I promiſed that in lieu of ſuch deminiſhments of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, which many may conceive would ariſe, admitting ſuch free exportation of our Manufactures, and the importation of ſuch Commodities as are imported towards the fabricating of them upon ſuch ſmall cuſtoms as is propoſed; although I hope judicious men obſerving what hath been ſaid therein, haply may be convinced of the contrary, however to make good what I promiſed, in caſe it ſhould in time appear really to be ſo, which as to my own judgement, I believe thoſe two Duties will rather increaſe than decreaſe, trade being ordered and ſetled on the foundation preſcribed.

Ways propoſed to ſettle a conſiderable Revenue in the Nation.

The following ways I do propoſe, as fit means to ſettle a conſiderable Revenue to maintain the charges of the government of this Nation, which will be a good ſupply when the other failes; and I hope to be owned no way prejudicial, or vexatious to the people, out of whoſe purſes, eſtates, or labours it muſt iſſue.

To raiſe it on the vices of a people, moſt approved of by wiſe men.

It is a maxim approved of by wiſe and juditious men, and eſteemed moſt propereſt, that when neceſſity of State requires a duty to be levied upon a people for publick occaſions, to raiſe it upon the vitiouſneſs of the Nation; for thereby on the one hand it may happily deter them from delighting therein to ſave their purſes; or if not, it will be ſooner accepted of, and not oppoſed; which if otherwiſe laid upon the ingenuous induſtry of men, it is for the moſt part oppoſed, and when not, ever taken as a burden and a diſcouraging: and undoubtedly it is moſt ſafe for any Government to puniſh Vice every way, and encourage Virtue; not by burdening the ſame with Taxes, but if any way, with rewards. There be many examples hereof in forein parts, as in *Rome*, *Naples*, and other parts of *Italy*, where the Princes raiſe great Revenues out of their Stews, in *Spain* upon Tobacco in ſnuff, and other ways taken; then in *Ruſſia* and thoſe parts, where the Emperor gathers into his Treaſury a very conſiderable income out of the Ale-Houſes, Strong-water Houſes, and ſellers of Beer, and is one of the greateſt among many in his Dominions, the which is done by theſe Princes and Potentates, chiefly to puniſh theſe Vices to which their people are naturally inclined.

Italy, Spain, Ruſſia patterns to us herein.

Certainly we of this Nation are not far behind hand with them in all drunk-

drunkenness and debauchery, it were well if we did not exceed them especially considering our knowledge, and then our profession of sanctity; having more means for to attain to piety than any Nation under Heaven, but none practises it less than we; and where then can Taxes be better laid than upon our Vices?

The first means to raise the Revenue upon Ale-Houses, Tobacco-Shops, Taverns and victualling Houses, and Strong-water Shops, computed to yield annually three hundred thousand pounds.

In the first place then to raise a Revenue in this Nation, let a view be taken of all the thousands of Tap-Houses and Tobacco-shops dispersed in every corner of the Nation, both in the Towns and Cities. And ordering a set number to be admitted in every Town, Village, and City, according as each place shall require; and let such be admitted to sell Tobacco, draw Beer, Wine, Strong-waters, or Ale, or any potable liquor, as can give caution for their performance; and so upon each Seller of Tobacco, Victualer, Wine, Beer, Strong-water, or Ale drawer, to pay a certain sum of money at his admission to keep a Tobacco shop, Victualing House, or to draw Drink, by way of Fine; and ever after an Annual Rent to the State; and none else but such as are admitted to sell any Tobacco, potable lequor, or to keep victualing; which revenew will bring into the Nation at least, three hundred thousand pound *per annum*. And this hath been computed by very judicious knowing men; so that by this means the Excise on Brewers so burdensom to the people, may be laid aside, to their great ease and content, with all what is by the undue practices of Justices of Peace, and their Clerks got clandestinely from the people, to grant Licenses to idle people to set up Ale-Houses, the dens of Thieves and vile persons, to the scandal of the Nation, will come into the publick purse, and none admitted but those that can give security for their honest behaviour and known persons: and hereby none will be prejudiced but lewd and debauched people.

The second way to raise the Revenue, is by the four following Offices.

The second way to raise a considerable Revenue for the affairs of the Nation is, That the Power of the Nation establish in *England* these four following Offices, Inland Registers, Registers for Shipping, publick Notaries and Brokers.

1. To settle Registers throughout England for registring of lands &c.

1. Publick Registers in all Counties and Cities throughout the Nation, which places to be made Hereditary, because of their constantly keeping the Records of the said City or County in one place; and in case of death, where it may happen to fall to an Infant, or one uncapable, then in the nonage of the said Infant, to be executed by a person fit for the employment; and if it falls so, as no Heirs fit to manage the same, its value to be made good to the kindred, and another responsible person placed therein, approved of for his ability and faithfulness by the Magistrates of that City or County; and he to give good security for his faithful administration thereof, as none otherwise to be admitted into such Offices, but upon good security given for their faithfulnesse, for which this Register Office is established.

The uses of the said Office of Register.

The use of this Register for the first only, to take the grosse of every mans estate wherewith they are possessed in Lands, Housing, Leases, Morgages, Reversions, and such like, how many Acres, and of what value esteemed really worth; not looking after the Title, which every person may keep to himself; but after the said Registers be setled, from

thence forward to Regiſter the Sales and Purchaſes, Leaſes or Morgages, Rent Charges, and Reverſions ſold and purchaſed by any man, that for the future no man may be cheated or abuſed, as now they be, which would be prevented, were this put in execution in this our Nation. And that after any man ſhall take a Leaſe, Morgage, or lend any money upon his eſtate, and ſhall not Regiſter the ſame within one month, the next man lending the ſame party mony, and Regiſtering his firſt, ſhall be firſt ſatisfied in caſe of a failer, and the eſtate come to be ſold to pay debts, and ſo the ſecond and the reſt in order; And if any ſhall have lent any money upon a confidence that the eſtate might produce his ſuppoſed thoughts thereof, and it doe not, the laſt man to loſe whatever the eſtate makes not out to pay him.

Again, after the Regiſters be ſetled, that every man ſhall be limited a time to regiſter his ſaid Lands, Leaſes, Morgages, Reverſions, &c. and all ſuch as can lay claim to any mans eſtate in part or in whole, to put in their claims within a certain limited time, as it ſhall be ordered, or elſe to be debarred ever after from moleſting or troubling the party poſſeſſed thereof, or his heirs for ever; and where Infants or Orphans are in the caſe, their Gardians or friends, and if they have none, they to lay their claim within twelve or eighteen months after they come of age, and if Femals, and maried, within twelve months after ſuch mariage, if maried to perſons that are of age, elſe within the limited time after their husbands doe come to age, and in failing therein, to be debarred from moleſting or diſturbing any perſon that is ſeiſed of the ſaid eſtate; and this will very much eaſe the people of this Nation, and take off thouſands of litigious ſutes managed by troubleſome ſpirited men, meerly upon pretences to get money from thoſe that are of right owners of what they do poſſeſs and are ſeiſed with.

And further where any death happens, all ſuch as be heirs to the eſtate of the deceaſed perſon, to regiſter their proportions thereof as left them within three months after the deceaſe of thoſe whoſe heirs they be, that none may come to be defrauded for the want of regiſtring the ſame; It would be an unſpeakable eaſe to this Nation, were theſe Regiſters ſetled, and ſave many thouſands in a year which is now ſpent in litigious ſutes, to the ruine of many, and their whole eſtates, which by the ſubtlety of ſome, for want of a word in a Deed are unjuſtly wreſted from them.

The Rules by which theſe Regiſters are to be guided, are as followeth.

Rules for the Regiſters.

1. To be choſen by the County or City in which they are to execute.

2. To take an oath of fidelity, & to give ſecurity.

3. To keep a duplicate of their tranſactions, and to ſend that up oc the grand Office.

1. To be choſen in the City or County in which they are to execute their office, and then confirmed by the power of the Nation.

2. Upon their admiſſion and confirmation therein by the Power, and having given ſecurity, to take an Oath of fidelity for the performance of that truſt which they have undertaken.

3. To keep a duplicate of all that they doe regiſter, and tranſmit it up every month to the grand Office and Regiſtry of the Nation to be kept in the Metropolis of the Land, where the chief concourſe of the people is, that without ſending down to any particular place, if they think fit, they may be ſatisfied by a ſearch what they deſire to be informed of,

con-

concerning the ingagement upon any perſons eſtate.

4. That the power of the Nation ſettle the fees which ſhall be received by the Regiſter of ſuch as doe regiſter their eſtates, and what they ſhall receive for ſearches and certificates, as occaſion offers, that all men may know what to pay, as they to receive, that the people be not abuſed and intrenched upon.

4. That by the publike authority their fees may be ſettled.

5. That if by negligence of the Regiſter or his Clerk any man ſhall be damnified in not having the regiſter entred in due time, his damage to be made him good by the ſaid Regiſter without any demur, ſo ſoon as his damage ſhall be made juſtly to appear.

5. If by their negligence any ſuffer, to be made good by the Regiſter.

6. That if any Regiſter ſhall by any Act give out any falſe Certificate, or anticipate any Regiſter, or doe any unjuſt things, and convicted thereof, he to make good the damage which any perſon ſhall ſuffer thereby, and be proceeded againſt criminally as a felon, and to forfeit his Office and eſtate to the publike, and another placed therein, and what his own eſtate will not make good, his ſecurity to doe it for him, by this ſtrict dealings men will be cautious how they falſifie their truſt.

6. Falſifying his truſt to be puniſhed as a felon.

The advantages ariſing hereby to the publike revenue may be theſe.

The advantages to the publike.

1. Every Regiſter at his admiſſion to pay to the publike a fine, as alſo at every alienation of the ſaid Office by ſale to another, or upon death by the ſucceſſor, which fine to be certain; that is one years reincome that will venue.

1. Every Regiſter his admiſſion to pay fine.

2. That every Regiſter ſhall pay to the publike an annual rent for his Office as ſhall be thought fit, which he may very well doe out of his income that will grow due to him.

An annual rent by them to be paid.

3. That as the Nation will receive ſo great a benefit as to be freed from all deceits in purchaſing lands, which now they are ſubject unto, and alſo tedious ſutes and expences of Law, which will be taken away, ſo they to pay to the publike *6 d.* 4 *d.* or 3 *d.* in the pound, according to the annual rents which their Lands, Morgage, Leaſe, Annuity, Houſe or reverſion is worth when they doe regiſter the ſame, which the Regiſter ſhall receive of them, and once a Month pay it into the publike Treaſury of the Nation, which, at the firſt regiſtring of the ſaid eſtates, it will amount unto a very conſiderable ſum of money, and yearly after as men purchaſe, morgage, or grant annuities, reverſions, lives, or as diviſions doe happen, it will be a continual ſpring of money that will dayly be gathered in, to a good value yearly out of the whole Nation, and be a good ſupport with other duties to maintain the Nations charge, ſo that what with the fines of Regiſters, their annual payments out of their Offices, and this together, will undoubtedly give a good help to abate taxes.

3. Every perſon upon regiſtring his eſtate to poy 3 d. 4 d. *or* 6 *in the pound according to the Rent.*

The third way to raiſe a revenue to the Nation is, that in and throughout all the Sea-ports of the Nation there may be the like Regiſters belonging to the Commerce by ſhiping, whoſe admiſſion into their Offices, and remaining in them may be as thoſe for the inland, as alſo for the regulation in them, which will be of great uſe to Merchants and owners of ſhips, and will hinder thoſe frauds as by Maſters of ſhips are uſually put upon the owners, making many times, and that too

The third means to raiſe the revenue by the Regiſters of ſhipping in the Sea-ports of England.

often seventeen, eighteen, and sometimes three and twenty sixteenth parts in a ship, whereby some must be couzened, which by these Registers will be prevented, taking the rise from the first building of the ships for the future, and for present as they stand now owned.

The advantage.
1. Having 6 d. 4 d. or 3 d. upon every tun for registring.
2. Hereby the Publike will be furnished the better with the ships they may want.

The advantage to the Revenue will be, upon having *6 d. 4 d.* or *3 d.* for every tun at present, and afterwards upon their buying, or selling, or morgaging, after the nature of what is before expressed in matter of the lands.

2. Hereby the power knowing what ships and boats of burden appertain to each Sea-port or town, may the better know how to cause every place to bear its equal burden and proportion when any publike occasion doth administer to use ships or boats for the publike service; And this will be of great satisfaction to the Commerce, and bring in a considerable revenue for the present, and annually afterwards.

The 4th. way to raise the revenue is to have Notaries Publique throughout England.
The duty of the Notary, and what is to doe.

The *4th.* way to increase the revenue of the Nation without prejudice is, that throughout all *England* there be in all Cities, Towns corporate, Market Towns and Parishes Notaries publike established, in every place a certain number of them as is fit to manage the work in the said City or Town, who being chosen by the Magistrate of the said Town or City, approved of by the power, taking oath to be faithfull in their places, and to give security for their performances, which said place to be hereditary as the Registers places, because of the continuances of their Offices, and these men to make all Bonds, Bills, Releases, Conveyances, Agreements, Leases, Morgages, Certificates, and all manner of writings whatever, that is to ingross them, a rate to be set upon every thing, that the people may not be abused or grated upon. The original writing to remain always on Record in the Office, and a Copy under the Notaries hand to the partie or parties, and that Copy to be authentick to all intents and purposes, as the original; by which means mens writings will ever be to be found, and never lost, and so those inconveniences avoided which now dayly arise to men, by losing their Deeds, breaking the seals of their Bonds, Witnesses dying, which is the occasion too too often of many mens losing their monies and estates, which by this way will be prevented, to the great satisfaction of the whole Nation.

The advantages to the Revenue will be the fines of their admission, and annual rents after.
The Rules to be observed.
Not to give Copies of any Deeds, or to discover them.
To keep a duplicate of all transactions to be remitted to the grand Office.

The advantages arising to the revenue will be, that every Notary pay at his admission a fine, and then afterwards a yearly pension, as shall be thought fit; and its conceived there cannot be less than five thousand Notaries places established to supply the occasions of the Nation, which calculate at five pound fine one with the other, and five pounds a year rent, will come to a very handsome addition to the revenue, with the dayly alienations and changes that will happen among them.

The Rules for them to observe, are,

1. That they shew no mans deeds or writings, nor give copies of them without the consent of the parties to whom they are originally belonging.

2. That they keep a Duplicate of all they do, and once a month remit it up to the original Office appointed to preserve those publick Notary Records, that if any Accident happen by fire, or other wayes

to their Office, none may be prejudiced thereby.

3. That to prevent fire, &c. their Offices be appointed by the Magiſtracy of the place where to be kept, and all built of Brick or Stone, for prevention of fire, and ſuch accidents.

3. For prevention of fire, their Offices to be made of brick or ſtone.

4. If any of them ſhall counterfeit any Deed, or any mans hand, or falſly to make Oath, or certifie falſe Witneſſes, or make any falſe Deed whatever, to be proceeded againſt as a Felon, his goods confiſcate to make ſatisfaction to the party damnified; and what he cannot his ſureties to do it, to loſe his Office, and to be puniſhed as the Law in ſuch caſes ſhall ordain to ſuch as counterfeit mens hands, &c.

4. To be puniſhed as a Felon for making any falſe Deeds, &c.

The fifth means to encreaſe the Revenue of the Nation without prejudice is, That for the benefit of the commerce and all trading perſons in this Nation, there may be Brokers eſtabliſhed in all Cities and places of trade, whereby they as the immediate dealers between man and man may take off the differences ariſing upon bargaining with each other, whoſe witneſs in all caſes to be of that validity, as to decide any difference that ſhall ariſe: whoſe places to remain onely for life, at their admiſſions to pay a fine, and afterwards a yearly Revenue by way of Rent, and none to uſe the trade of a Broker, but ſuch as ſhall be ſo authorized; yet no man to be debarred from ſelling his goods without a Broker, if he ſhall think fit ſo to do; but if a Broker is imployed, only ſuch as be authorized; and if any other perſon not authorized, ſhould intermeddle with buying or ſelling goods (except it be the party himſelf buying or ſelling for his own uſe) both to be fined, he that ſhall perſonate the Broker, and the buyer and ſeller that maketh uſe of him. The income to the State will be conſiderable; for conſidering how many there muſt be of them, at leaſt thouſands throughout the Nation, they paying ten pounds a piece admiſſion, or upon any alienation, change, or the like, then the ſame rate annually by way of rent; it will amount to a good ſum of money for the preſent, and a handſome addition to the yearly Revenue for the future.

The fifth way to raiſe the Revenue is to eſtabliſh Brokers in the Nation.

The Rules thoſe Brokers ſhould obſerve are,

Rules by them to be obſerved.

1. That a Rate be ſet on them for their pains, which may be one quarter *per cent.* of the Buyer, and the like of the Seller; but at moſt not above one third *per cent.* that is, for all Merchandiſe bought and ſold: and as for the Brokerage of Exchange, two ſhillings for every hundred pound of the Drawer, and the like of the Remitter, which is enough.

1. That a rate be ſet for their pains.

2. That whatever bargain is made by the hand of a Broker, the ſaid Broker to draw the ſame up in a Book, which they ſhould keep for the purpoſe, the bargain to be ſtated in the preſence of the parties, who ſhould ſet their names to what is agreed between them, the day, and month, and time of the day when concluded, which will be the means to avoid many ſutes and wranglings between dealers.

2. That they keep a Regiſter of what they do.

3. That ſuch as be admitted Brokers, to be men of known underſtanding and honeſty, able to give ſecurity for their faithfulneſſe in the executing of their truſt committed to their management; that if ſo be by their default any perſons receive damage, they may be made liable to give ſatisfaction to the parties damnified.

3. That they be able and underſtanding men.

4. That

4. For falsity to be criminally punished and pay damages.

4. That wherein these Brokers shall by any dishoneſt practice forswear themselves, or falsifie any bargain made by them between any persons, to be criminally prosecuted, and if convicted, to make good the damage, forfeit his Office to the Power of the Nation, and never more to be admitted to execute the same, or any other.

Divers other ways and means very satisfactory to the people, and advantageous to the Revenue, might have been declared, were our quiet so as to encourage the setlings of them; but I hope by the five foregoing proposals, I have made good my promise for the raising of the Revenue, which if taken into serious debate, and well considered of, undoubtedly it will appear to judicious men, the Revenue will be much augmented to carry on the publick charges of the government, and the people no way prejudiced, but pleased and advantaged.

Four Proposals more. But before I finish this Discourse, I shall adde four short proposals more, which have reference to the Revenue, and to the whole people of this Nation and its commerce, as also to particular men more immediately interessed therein.

1. For raising money to bear the charge of the Committee for trade.

The first is, that if so be the Power of the Nation shall settle a Committee of Merchants for the carrying on the commerce of this Nation and its Trade, according to what is proposed in the twentieth Article for encouragement of trade, and allow them a yearly stipend for their extraordinary attendance and pains to perfect what will be expected from them;

I shall shew a way how that charge shall be born by the commerce, both freely and willingly without dislike or prejudice, and raise thereby a sufficient income to maintain the same without taking one penny from the Publick Treasury of the Nation.

2. For the raising of money to pay all the Publick Faith debts in the Nation, and afterwards to maintain the publick charge.

The second is, That if so be the Power of this Nation will perform what in honour they are ingaged to do (especially if ever they expect upon any immergent occasion for money that the people should assist them freely therewith) which is to pay to the people of this Nation their just debts due to them upon the Publick Faith, for Loans, Arrears for services, suppplying them with Arms, Ammunition, or Ships, or otherwise;

I shall shew a means how to raise so considerable a Revenue in this Nation, that without prejudice of the people, being setled, and the conveniency thereof found, will not only be liked, but approved of, and in a very few years not only pay to a penny all the Publick Faith debts that shall be justly due to any person throughout the Nation, but they being paid, establish a constant annual Revenue, whereby a stock of money may be laid up for the supply of all future occasions that may require the same. And besides hereby regain to the Publick their lost Credits with the people. And all this to be effected without burdening the Nation with unequal Taxes and Impositions which are for present so vexatiously extorted from them by armed men, who are ever the disturbers and enemies to all trade, Traders, Ingenuous Arts, either at home or abroad.

The third is, That if it shall be approved of to raise a stock to furnish forein Traders with moneys at easier rates in their urgent necessity,

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according to the purposes expressed in the sixteenth means for incouragement of trade and commerce in this Nation;

I shall shew a way and means how this stock may be easily raised without prejudice to the people of this Nation, but rather for their advantage, and that not only to the traders, but in reference to the general good of all the whole Nation, whereby the commerce aforesaid shall not only be accommodated for their occasions, but withall a considerable income over and above gathered for increase of the publike revenue, and also the following advantages of the Nation, to the great satisfaction and benefit of the people and their posterity in after ages.

1. That all Orphans estates of what condition or quality soever shall be secured from the knavish rapine and wicked practices of Gardians, Father-in-Laws, Executors, Administrators, and weak Women, who in their fondnesses, being overswayed by evil minded and unconscionable men, Ruinate for the most part not only themselvs but their children and their Estates, whereby whole families are dayly undone, which would be preserved were a publick care taken thereof.

2. That all honest and ingenuous persons, who dying and leaving their children Orphans and remedilesse without estates, should hereby not only find relief for their necessities, but means to preferre them in the world by the publick, according as their ingenuity and aptnesse should administer and give occasion, be they males or females.

4. For the easing the Commerce from the burden of wharfingers and their inchroachment.

The fourth is, that if so be the goverment of the City shall think it to be of too great a consequence to purchase the wharfs lying upon the River, and that they cannot find means to curb the insolency of the wharfingers that have incroched upon the peoples right, by requiting unreasonable rates, upon their takings up or shipping of their goods and Merchandize, under which the Commerce groanes;

I shall shew a way how this may be done without purchasing the said wharfs and at no great expence for the goverment, but of infinite advantage to the people and Commerce of this Nation, and the curbing of all these incroching wharfingers.

Having brought to a conclusion what I intended, and shewed the way and means to revive, encrease, enrich, ease, strengthen, and encourage the Trade, and Commerce of this Nation, both in respect of its Manufactories, shippings, Dominions, Coyn and revenew, I shall recommend what hath been said and proposed therein to the consideration of all persons that desire the well-fare and prosperity of this our *English* Nation, and withall entreat them unanimously to use their utmost intereſt and endeavour that the power of the Nation may seriously take into their thoughts our dying Trade, whereby they may be incited to apply a timely remedy, that thereby the ulcerated wound thereof may be healed, lest if delayed never so little it gangrene and become incurable, and so both the Trade and Traders therein utterly come to ruine and perish.

All persons desired to be instrumental to revive the dying trade of England.

The conclusion of this discourse, and the only means to increase and revive the dying trade of England.

And for Conclusion of all, if we of this Nation do seriously and really desire the Commerce thereof to encrease and prosper, and to stand firm upon a lasting foundation, not to be moved or shaken by other Nations, Let us but observe these few Rules following, and I dare warrant, and

will undertake that in a very ſhort time we ſhall all ſee our dying trade revive and flouriſh, traders grow rich, the Nation powerful in ſtrength Wealth and proſperity to dwell within our Walls, Lands, Towns, and Cities, and God will bleſs us, yea we ſhall be bleſſed.

1. To be diligent in our own callings.

1. That we labour diligeatly and faithfully every one in that way wherein God hath called us, and not for lucre or gain to intrench upon each others callings.

2. To diſparage no man to advance themſelves.

2. That we aſperſe no mans goods, or his good name, by diſparaging them or him, thereby ſuppoſing to advance our own.

3. To uſe no deceits in buying and ſelling.

3. That we uſe no falſe lights, weights, or meaſures, nor oaths, to ſell or put off our Merchandize and wares, but to deal uprightly, faithfully and truly with one another.

4. To force no man out of their right by power.

4. That we ſtrive not to circumvent any perſon in our buying or ſelling (or to out-wit one another, as the phraſe is lately come up) with tricks and quillets, and then by Law to wreſt from one the other what we ought not, and detaining by force either of Purſe or Power the right of each other.

5. To oppreſs no man by uſury.

5. That we oppreſs not each other in neceſſity, either by griping uſury, or rating what we ſell to each other, at ſo high rates, that who is forced ſo to buy cannot live by one another.

6. To ruinate no perſon malitiouſly.

6. That we would forbear malitiouſly to vex and moleſt each other with Ariests, & Serjeants, the times being vexatious enough in the ruinating of the commerce, through the loſſes all have ſuſtained; and therefore Traders ſhould conſider each other, and not fly upon one the other, becauſe we cannot have what we would of them we deal with.

7. To believe no mans proſperity is our adverſity.

7. That the proſperity of another occaſion not our envy, nor his living better than we make us to repine, but let us rejoyce therein, and not thwart each other privately, but rather aſſiſt each other more and more, and no way to think by the ruine of another we may reap the greater advantage.

8. To ſeek the peace of all men.

8. That in occaſion of difference between one another, we ſtrive to make peace, and rather hinder differences, than widen them, ſtriving to be at peace with all men, and to hate no man, but to ſeek peace, and to run after it, that we may expect that bleſſing aſſured to ſuch as make peace.

9. To defraud no man to enrich our ſelves.

9. That no mans eſtate or riches entice us to covet the ſame, or engage us by force or fraud to lick our ſelves whole, or to build up our own fame upon another mans ruines; nor to believe that by Piracy or Robery, being enriched with an eſtate ſo gotten, will laſt long to us or our poſterity.

10. To make reſtitution of all we have ill got.

10. That whatever we may have taken fraudulently, or by force from each other, be it lands, debts, or ought elſe; Let us follow the example of *Zachens* in the Goſpel, and make reſtitution.

11. To abound in charity to one another.

11. That conſidering theſe ſad and diſaſtrous times, wherewith God hath afflicted this Nation, let us be charitable to one another, by relieving each other with our ſubſtance what we can, in having good thoughts for each other, good works and actions, and let not poverty cauſe us to deſpiſe or draw us back from aſſiſting each the other, for with theſe things God is well pleaſed.

12. That

12. That upon all publick occasions hapning to each other, we be ready to help and assist one the other, for no man doth know but it may be his lot to require assistance from others, and to need the same,

12. *To assist others, as we would have them assist us.*

13. That we be tractable, civil and courteous to each other, having respect of one the other as to their parts and persons; also to submit our selves to our Superiours, and no ways to dispise order nor government and to avoid having any hand in Rebellious practises, either for the destroying of Religion, which is Gods cause, or of our Princes, or Countrie, which Trade and Traders are not to intermeddle with.

13. *To submit to one another, and not to be rebellious in any kind.*

14. And lastly, that we be righteous in all our ways towards God, and in our dealings towards one another, observing carefully and strictly that Golden Rule, *Let us do to every one and for every one, as we would have them do to and for us*, which is the summe of all that can be said or done; and if we resolve duly to observe but this alone, how happy would this Nation be in its Trade and Commerce, in its Peace and Plenty, in its Glory and Honour, which the Lord in mercy grant; to whom be all Glory, Honour and Praise for ever and ever, *Amen, Amen.*

14. *To serve God, and to do to all men, as we would they should do to us the true and only means to increase the trade of this Nation.*

THE END.

Postscript.

IT shall be suggested by any that shall peruse this discourse, that many things herein proposed are lately published by other hands, and be at present under consideration: the Author hereof is glad to see others concurr with him in opinion: and that there be still some publick spirits that will take the pains to do their Nation service in their Generation. What is here discoursed, was some years since intended for publick view, but as every new almost, if not altogether, hath brought its change with it; I have been forced to change many things that were prepared, and put in others; and now fearing these our changes will never leave changing till we are all changed to dust, and so can change no more, but as God shall change us; I resolved whatever change should come, to change nothing more herein; but to send it to the view and perusal of those that will take the pains to cast their eyes over the same; and when it please not all, I hope it will please some, and then I have my desire. You have herein my Conceptions, do with them what you please. And if you find any errors committed of any side, either in the Author or Printer, both are humane, and the best of men do erre; therefore such as do find any faults, are desired not to blame any for their good will and zeal for the publick Good, but to amend them, making the best of the worst error, it will be both charity and wisdom. If the curiosity of some are not satisfied, because no man's name is subscribed hereunto let it suffice them that it is not done, because the Author of these Proposals as either ashamed to be known, or to own them; you have a Reason given at the beginning of this Discourse, which may satisfie you therein.

If the Authority and power of the Nation shall approve of some or of all that is here proposed, and desire to be further satisfied in any particular, they shall not want a means to be informed by him who desires nothing more, than that the Lord would be pleased to make him instrumental in his Generation to serve his Country and people therein, in some acceptable service, whereby the Nation may receive the benefit, and God the glory.